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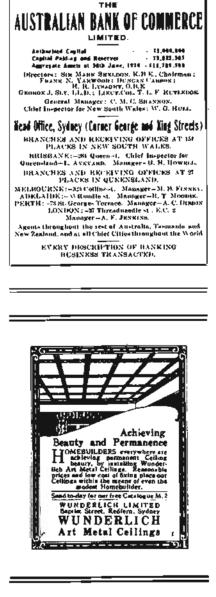
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# The Navy League Journal

Vol. VII. No. 5.

SYDNEY, SEPTEMBER, 1926.

PRICE SO.

# The Trafalgar Lesson-Lest We Forget.

N ELSON was beloved by his ship's company, in fact by every Tar in his fleet and wor-

shipped by the general public ashore. In those rude, hard years of struggle, when, for the most part His Majesty's vessels were manned by "pressed men," it would seem well-nigh impossible for a leader to hold his men with such unwavering affection and loyalty unless there was some very outstanding and humane quality of attraction in the man himself. The secret of Nelson's genius, apart from dogged determination and strength of will and decision, lay in a magnetic personality which appealed both to the tearned and unlearned, the seman and landsman alike.

He emerged at a time when the meaning of sea-power was fast becoming dimly realised as a principle. Though ill-defined and nebulous it seems to have seized the groping national consciousness; deep down and in the background it ever loomed as an urgent necessity and reality.

Perhaps Nelson's greatest work was this victorious demonstration of the need to maintain sea-power if the growing Empire were to thrive in safety; of the necessity to establish in a whole-heated manner adequate protection for the widening and increasing trade routes; of continuous insistence on sufficient distribution, disposition and strength of fleets for the convoying of troops and protection of food avenues should the occasion arise; and this again involved a standard of power that could more than cope with the sea-armaments of possible enemies.

The issue of the long-drawn-out Napoleonic wars, though lasting until 18r5, was in reality decided by the defeat of the joint French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar Oct. atst, 1805. Napoleon's concentration and exercise of mind on the sea and the projected invasion of England at this period shows that his astute brain was aware that sea-dominion was the open-sesame for his world-empire dreams. The British fleet had for long been a thorn in his side, blocking his oversea projects of conquest and vigilantly blockading European coastlines that were under his sway. To Napoleon the destruction of Nelson's fleet would have been a step—a certain and imperative step in his gigantic scheme.

In the culminating victory off Trafalgar lustre and pressige were added to British arms; but it proved more than a mere victory and later was seen to be the true and decisive factor, influencing inexorably the course of subsequent events. Ten years later, after varying and diverse fortunes, Napoleon, and all that he stood for, crumbled eventually into impotency. Napoleon in his hey day over-ran Europe; made and broke countries, states and dynasties; but his nearest and bitterest enemy went immune by reason of her ships and a great leader.

Nelson's victories, therefore, apart from their brilliance and their invaluable contribution to Britais's naval traditions and eminence, proved indisputably the supreme importance of sea-power. Since that date a fairly comprehensive notion of what sea-power means has been ingrained in the minds of British people throughout the world; and in place of haphazard means and the "cluitive knowledge and vision of the few, there has sprung up a collective conscioudness of the meaning of this creed. And that this may be nurtured and ever increased is the province and responsibility of the world-wide Navy League.

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# Marooned on Penguin Island.

The Doings of John Duce and the Saying of William Privett.

From Risdon Creek to the Island of Juan Fernandez.

W HEN that engaging rascal, Amasa Delano, was caught in a storm off Juan Fernandez, the island of Alexander Selkirk, in 1804, he consulted his boat's crew, but found little help or counsel in them. The only one that retained his presence of mind was a certain William Privett, a prisoner of the Crown from Van Diemen's Land, who coolly remarked that he had lived through a worse storm on the night when he and his companions crossed Banks Straits after taking the King's boat from the Derwent.

Behind this casual remark lies one of the strangest of the many strange tales of the sea which stud the early history of Australia. We know but little of John Duce, the man who commanded the little crew that fought through the storm in Banks Straits, but he seems to have been a man of unusual qualities.

At the end of 1803 the only settlement in what is now Tasmania was that at Risdon Creek on the Derwent, where John Bowen was the Commandant. Bowen had a whaleboat, and one Saturday evening this boat came in late. As the weather was bad it was not brought up the creek, but was left at the point near the mouth of the stream.

Noticing this John Duce, William Esum and Joseph Culver decided to take the boat and run for it. They asked John Harris, William Privett, James Smith and Thomas Mullens to go with them, saying that they could easily reach New Zealand. Privett, Mullens and Harris urged that they should try rather to reach Timor, which strikes one as a more difficult undertaking.

They stole some planks and ran down the Derwent by night. Next day they put into a harbor where Culver, who was a carpenter, "raised upon " the boat. DUCE WANTS TO TURN PIRATE. When this had been done they sailed north along the east coast of Tasmania. A quarrel over the leadership arose between Duce and Smith, but it was patched up, and when Esum proposed to shoot Smith the others took the gun from him.

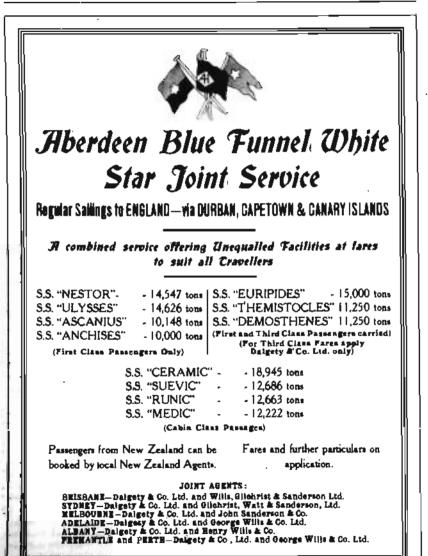
When they neared the north-east corner of Tasmania they put into a harbor, probably the Bay of Fires or Anson's Bay, where they obtained fish and some kind of greens. There they divided into two messes, one consisting of Duce, Esum, Culver and Multens, and the other of Harris, Privett and Smith.

Duce, who seems to have h. d the makings of a very fine pirate, now suggested that they should go over to the islands of Bass Straits and seize the first sailing vessel that they should meet with (for the islands of the Straits were still the great sealing ground of Australesia).

He urged that if they did not see a vessel in the Straits they should go boldly on to Sydney and cut one out there. After all only five years later Robert Stewart and his companions did seize the brig Harrington in Port Jackson and got clear away as far as the Philippines, where H.M.S. Dedaigneuse forced them to run their vessel ashore after a fight. Probably they were the only convicts who ever fought a British ship of war.

Smith was against the plan of taking any vessel. He, Harris and Privett, having heard of King Island, proposed that they should go there and get away on one of the scaling vessels that visited the island.

As a first step they ran across Banks Straits, which separates Cape Barren Island from the mainland of Tasmania, and it was here that they weathered the storm that left such an impression on Privett's mind.



## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

THE MARCONING OF SMITH. They stopped at the first island which they reached with the idea of obtaining more fish. Smith was sent to get some water in a mug, and while he was away Duce and his party pushed the boat off. Harris and Privett called on Duce to stop for Smith, to which Duce replied:--"Let him go to Hell."

Privett and Harris lowcred the jib and unshipped the foresail, on which Duce told them that if they did not set the sails again he would shoot them. As Duce and his friends had the two guns Smith was left marooned on the island.

As the runaways managed to kill eight seats they were now well supplied with food and they went on to Hogan's Bay, Cape Barron Island. Duce now proposed that they should cover the boat with seatskins and run to New Zealand. Others urged that they should try for King Island.

Before this point was decided, a party of sealers employed by Campbell's, of Sydney, with Sparks as their head man, came into the bay. Some of these men knew Duce and asked him where he had come from. He at once replied that he was going to Sydney from the Derwent with despatches from Bowen for Governor King.

The scalers may or may not have believed this -tory, but they gave Duce some provisions. When their boat had been covered Duce and his crew set a sail for the Sisters, off Flinders Island, but a storm drove them back to Cape Barren.

There Duce. Esum and Culver took sixty or seventy sealskins from a stock belonging to the sealers. Unluckily for them Sparks and his men returned and noticed the theft before they had time to get away.

#### ENTER AWASA DELANO.

Fearing, as he said, that they might try to seize his vessel Sparks put the runsways on Penguin Island. Three days later Sparks went to Penguin Island and took Harris and Mullens into his sealing gang, teaving the others still an'the island.

When the sealing schooner Edwin touched at Cape Barren her master, Stewart, took Harris and Multens to King Island with him. Mullens went asbors there with a sealing gang, while Harris stayed on the Edwin as cook and went with her to Port Phillip, where he told the story of his escape to Robert Knopwood, the Chaplain of the Settlement (soon afterwards removed to the Derwent).

Of what happened later to poor Smith or to that "hardened, desperate villian," Duce (as Governor King called him) there is no record. Smith may have remained the Robinson Crusoe of his little isle, but probably he was picked up by some of the scalers who then visited all the accessible islets and rocks of the Straits. That this is what happened to Duce, Esum and Cutver may perhaps be deduced from the farther adventures of William Privett.

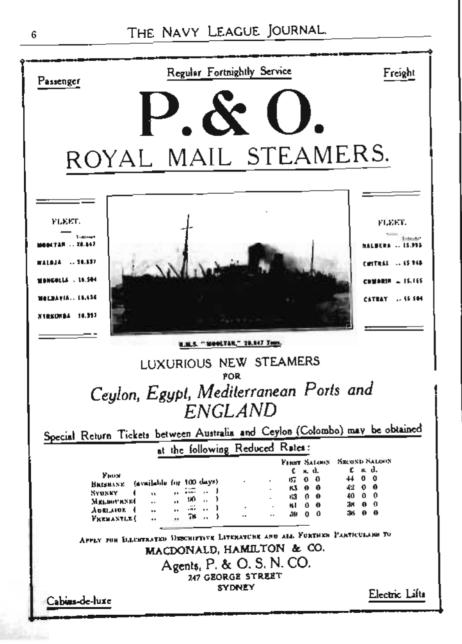
For Privett was one of the sevencen "prisoners of the Crown" who crossed the Pacific with Amasa Delano when that mariner's two ships, the Pilgrim and the Perseverance, left the Straits for the coast of Chile.

Amasa Delano was a New Englander, one of the many Yankee captains who visited Australasian waters in search of sealskins and oils. Between 1790 and 1810 he made three voyages round the world, touching at all kinds of lost corners and strange places.

#### A SWARM OF STOWAWAYS.

Amaza was a man of some education, and after he had retired from the sea to settle in Boston he wrote the story of his life, and an amazing book it is Not Pepys himself was franker in his admissions, and after all Pepys did not write for publication.

This, however, is by the way. Towards the end of 1803 Delano came to Kent's Bay, on Cape Barren Island, and spent some months searching for seats and not finding nearly as many as he would have liked. However, he did one good stroke of business. He picked up the Colonial cutter, bound from Sydney to the Derwent with Bowen on board, drifting about with a disabled rudder. Delano took the Integrity safety to the Derwent and received from Bowen a bill drawn on Goverror King for  $\pounds 400$ . King paid it, but as Amasa plaintively observes, he was quite rude to Samuel Delano whom Amasa cautiously sent to collect the  $\pounds 400$ . The bill was paid largely in wheat, sugar and pails.



When the Pilgrim and the Perseverance left Kent's Bay sy "convicts contrived to stow themselves away on board," as Amasa puts it. It seems a large number for two comparatively small vessels, and it may be supposed that no very close search was made. Delano had lost some men on the voyage and was no doubt not averse to shipping a few more hands.

Yet he soon had reason to complain bitterly of the ingratitude of the "Bolany Bay" men. He says that, understanding, that was the right treatment for them, he gave them some floggings on the run across the Pacific, but even this did not keep them in good order.

At Juan Fernandez, Amasa went ashore in his whaleboat. This had been perhaps the richest sealing ground ever discovered by the Americans, and it is said that in seven years they took 3,000,000 skins from the islands.

GENEROSITY OF THOMAS O'HIGGINS. Now, however, Amasa found the island occupied by a party of Spaniards commanded by Thomas O'Higgins, who seems to have been a son or neplew of the great Ambrose O'Higgins, the poor Irisn boy who became Captain-General of Peru and Chile. Thomas warned the Americans off. "But as it was coming on to blow he very obligingly allowed us to take some of the stones from the beach for ballast," says Amasa.

In spite of the stones the boat had a very rough passage, during which William Privett made the historic remark about the crossing of Bass Straits.

Rebuffed al Juan Fernandez, Amasa put in at the island of Maria, off the coast of Chile. Here five of the Botany Bay men, of whom Privet was probably one, though this is not stated, stole one of Delano's boats and ran away. A little later three more contrived to get ashore on the mainland of Chile. Not unnaturally they very soon got into gaol. Having done so they wickedly and maliciously told the Spanish authorities that Amasa was a pirate. This accusation cut him to the heart, but he tells us that he succeeded in convincing the authorities that the charge was a fabrication.

With the Juan Fernandez episode William Privett disappears from history. Probably he remained in Chile and he may have become a respected citizen. This is what happened 30 years later to the convicts who ran away with the Frederick from Macquarie Harbour (Tasmania) and sailed her to Valdivia where they settled down as tradesmen and became householders and men of substance till a new Governor arrived who gave some of them up to a British cruiser while the others took a vessel and sailed away, no man baw whither.

As to Duce, Esum and Culter it may be that they reached New Zealand after all. Stranger things hat pened in those days. And if they were desperate ruffians, they were, us Privett proved, men of courage and coolness.

# News and Fixtures for the Month.

On Saturday, the 16th October, at 2.30 p.m., the McMaster Gold Medal for proficiency in semaphore signalling will be competed for by the sea cadets. With the collaboration of the District Naval Officer (Commander Quick, R.N.), who has appointed examiners from his staff to conduct and judge the contest, the event should prove of great interest to those who wish to see our boys at their training. Birchgrove Oval has been fixed for the rendezvous and visitors will further witness inter-Company tug-o'-wars.

Thursday, the 2551 October, the Nelson Night Concert at Royal Navai House, Grosvenor-street, City, is scheduled to commence at 8 p.m. Members and supporters are cordially invited.

On Saturday, 23rd October, on the occasion of the opening of the yachting season, the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron has invited the Navy League Sea Cadets to race for an aneroid barometer. The course is off Kirribilli, and Companies are allowed to enter service pulling boats which are duly handicapped. The entries are confined to the branches of the Navy League.

# Naval Notes from Europe.

(By a Special Correspondent)

While undergoing refit, the British subr arine Hag sank in Devonport Dockyard on August 9, with the loss of six lives. This vessel which was in 1918, under the War Programme, belongs to the third submarine flotilla and acts as tender to the Devonport depot ship MAIDSTONE.

The battle-cruiser RENOWN which has been definitely chosen to convey the Duke and Duchess of York to Australia in January, will proceed via the Panama Canal to New Zealand. She was last in Australian waters in 1920 with the Prince of Wales.

The British Atlantic Fleet is proceeding to Soutland early in September, and will spend most of the month in northern waters carrying out practices under the command of Admiral Sir Heary Oliver.

The two \$,000 ton French cruisers DUGUAY TROUIN and LANOTTE-POURT recently completed successful official trials when they both attained a speed of 33 knots. They have practically no armour and are designed specially for mobility.

The British battle-cruiser REPULSE which has been under repair has now recommissioned, and left Portamouth for service with the Atlantic fleet.

On the occasion of the recent call of the Italian cruisers PISA and FRRETCIS at Brest, the Socialist Mayor refused to receive the Fascial officers, and as a consequence the proposed visit of the Italians to the Town Hall had to be abandoned. The cruisers are now visiting British ports.

All the known facts in the possession of the British Admiralty respecting the loss of the cruiser HAMPSHIRS which struck a mine laid by the German U75 and sank off the Orkneys with Lord Kitchener on board in 1916, have been published by the Government to allay the many reports which have peristed for so long.

Under the new constructional programme the Spanish navy is to be increased by three 'Washington' type cruisers and twelve submarines. In addition naval air stations are to be constructed at Cartagena, Vigo and Mahon.

A party of Argentine cadets, who are making a tour of the naval stations round the United Kingdom, recently visited Dartmouth, Plymouth and Portsmouth dockyard where they were taken over the Vercony and the battle-cruiser Hood. A warm welcome was given the United States destroyers Case and Ishukawood on she occasion of their visit to Aberdeen recently. They are making a tout of European waters.

The British depot ships BLENHEIN (built 1890) and HECLA (built 1878 as the BRITISH CROWN) have been prepared for sale and moored in the Medway, pending disposal.

The 'lever target' invention of Lieutenant G. Smith for exercising crews in the management of ships' guns has been adopted by the British Admiratly.

The Norwegian Coast Defence vessel TORDEN-SEJOLD in the course of a cruise recently paid a few days' visit to Dublin-

Rear-Admiral Aubrey Smith, who was passing through Paris to Geneva in connection with his duties as British Naval Representative on the League of Nations, was thrown from his horse while riding and received injuries which temporarily laid him up.

Commodore the Duke of Montrose, who served his time under sail and is the mainspring of the Scottish Division of the R.N.V.R., is still trying to persuade the British public schools to take the same interest in the Navy as they do in the Army.

After a North Sea cruise during which she visited the Farce Islands and Norwegian ports the sloop HARXESUL, flagship of the Minesweeping and Fishery Protection Flotilla, has returned to Devontort.

The British battleship THUNDRER which is being scrapped under the Washington Treaty, has paid off in preparation for sale.

Extensive repairs are to be carried out in the British cruiser CALEDON at a cost of about  $\pounds 6_{5,000}$ . For this purpose she has been relieved in the Second Cruiser Squadron Atlantic Fleet by the CAMBRIAN, and paid off into dockyard control.

Three destroyers for the German Navy were recently launched in one day at the Wilhelmshaven naval yard. Vice-Admiral Bauer, the former Commandet-in-Chief of the German submarine forces, was present at the ceremony. A further big destroyer programme has been mooted—the ships left under the Versailles Treaty to be scrapped to make from for new vessels.

The old British battleship AGAMEMON, built in 1906, is shortly to be replaced by the CENTURION and go to the scrappers. She has recently been used as a wireless-controlled target ship for the Atlantic foet.

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## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.

THE WIDGEON



THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.

#### NAVAL NOTES-Continued.

A British Admiralty order recently issued states that officers who have been attached to the Fleet Air Arm may on conclusion of that service qualify, as specialist officers in another branch.

In the course of her first cruise since relieving the PITTSBURGH the cruiser MEMPHIS flagship of Vice Admiral Roger Weiles, commanding the U.S. nuval forces in Europe, recently paid a week's visit to Belfast.

The British destroyer VIVIEN has taken the place in the Fifth Flotilla of the VORTIGERN which has paid off into reserve at Portsmouth for retubing.

The French sloop VILLE D'ys, laid down for the British Navy as the ANDRONEDA under the 1916 War Programme and turned over to the French Navy, has been visiting Montreal and Nove Scotian ports.

After being absent from their base since June 22, visiting Adriatic ports the Mediterranean Fleet, under Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, returned to Malta about the middle of August.

One of the most brilliant strategists of his day, Vice-Admiral Sir H. W. Richmond, K.C.B., who was flag captain in the original Dreadnought and who during the war was on the Admirally War Staff, has been appointed to be Commandant of the Imperial Defence College. The function of the college will be the training of a corps of officials in the boadest aspects of Imperial strategy.

A sum of about £19,000 has been raised in Britain to save the old Trafagas battleship IMPLACABLE (originally the French DUGAY TROUN, '74). She is to be maintained as a training ship if a furthur £6,000 can be collected.

The last British War Programme submarine thel. 26 is now undergoing trials. It is expected she will be put into service in September.

The British battleship RANILLIES acted as guardship to the royal yachi Victoria and Albert during the Cowes Vachting Week in August.

Vice-Admiral Charles B. Miller, A.D.C., who saw service at the Dogger Bank action and the battle of Jutand as Captain of the NOTTINCHAN was killed in a motoring accident recently, at the age of 59.

Under the new French naval constructional programme, seven submarines, one cruiser, four torpedo bosts and three destroyers are to be built between now and june, 1927. The British Atlantic Fleet recently held their regatta at Torbay. The battle cruiser HCOD, which secured the greatest number of points, was awarded the Silver Cock.

The former British gunhast PLOYER, which was built in 1888, is to be placed on the sale list for scrapping. For many years she has been employed on harbour service at Gibraltar, the latter past of the time for the storage of boom defence gear.

### THE WIDGEON.

The photograph on the opposite page shows the Widgeon flying boss, with the La Perouse monument in the background. Peculiar interest attaches to her as she is the first flying boat designed and built in Australia. The machine (G-AEKB) was built at the R.A.A.F. Experimental Section Randwick, N.S.W., and designed by Sqn.-Ldr. L. J. Wackets as a "Commercial Passenger Carries." Its engine is a 260 h p. high-compression Siddeley "Pume," normally developing 1,600 revolutions per minute. The accommodation provides for five persons inclusive of the pilot. Special features of construction and fittings comprise a detachable dinghy; anchor and capsian gear; very accessible engine installation ; and folding wings.

Undergoing a series of trials last April, the report thereon shows that these were carried out thoroughly with very satisfactory results. The report states "The aircraft is considered to have a very good performance, and to meet all the requirements of a small single-engined flying boat. It embodies a large number of new and desirable features, and has demonstrated conclusively that up-to-date and satisfactory aircraft can be constructed from local resources in Australia."

### PRESENTATIONS.

The following presentations will be made at Royal Naval House on Nelson Night: Cochrane, Shield -- Drummoyne Company; Viking Watches for punctuality; McMaster (inid Medal for Signalling; Flag to Bondi-Rose Bay Company, which Mrs. Mayne will present on behalf of Mrs. Hamilton-Marshall; Tug-o'-war Medala.



# Collingwood's Dispatches.

EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON TIMES, NOVEMBER 715, 1805.

(Original kindly furnished by J. J. Booth, Eag )

## Admirally Office.

#### November 6th, 1805-

Dispatches of which the following are Copies, were received at the Admiralty this day, at one o'clock a.m., from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels off Cadiz : -

## Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar,

#### October 22, 1805.

Sir,-The ever-to-be-lamented death of Vice-Admiral, Lord Viscount Nelson, who in the late conflict with the enemy fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that on the 19th instant it was communicated to the Commanderin-Chief, from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined feet had out to sea ; as they sailed with light winds Westerly, his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Streights entrance with the British Squadron, consisting of twenty seven ships, three of them sixty fours, where his Lordship was informed by Captain Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching and giving notice of the enemy's movements has been highly menitorious) that they had not yet passed the Streights.

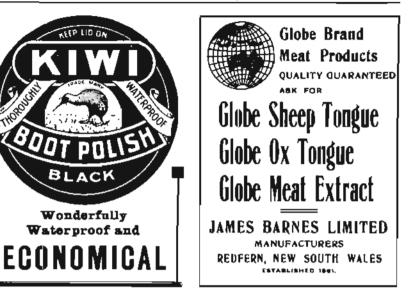
On Monday, the 21st instant, at daylight, when Cape Trafalgar bore E by S about seven leagues. the enemy was discovered six or seven miles East ward, the wind about West, and very light. The Commander-in-Chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns as they are formed in order of sailing ; a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed to avoid the inconveniences and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of thirty-three ships (of which eighteen were French and filteen Spanish) commanded in . chief by Admiral Villeneuve ; the Spaniarda under the direction of Graving were with their heads . Northward, and formed their line of battle with erest closeness and correctness; but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new; it formed a crescent, convexing the leeward, so that in leading down to the centre I

had both their van and rear abaft the beam : before the fire opened every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second ahead and astern, forming a kind of double lite, and appeared when on their beam to leave a very little interval betwean them ; and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaure in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on and communicated to the Flag Officers and Captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made except to direct close order as the lines hore down.

The Commander in-Chief, in the Victory, led the weather column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bare my Bag, the lee.

The action began at twelve o'cluck by the lead ing ships of the column breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander-in-Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the Second in Command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied : the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts, astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their gues. The conflict was severe ; the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their Officers; but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to grant his Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three p.m., many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way; Admiral Gravina, with ten ships joining their frightes to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the Southward, or windward of the British Line, were engaged and the sternmost of of them taken ; the others went off, leaving to his Majesty's squadron nineteen ships of the line (of which three are first rates-the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna), with three Flag Officers, viz : Admiral Villeneuve, the Commander in Chief; Don Ignatis Maria D'Aliva, Vice Admiral; and the Spanish Rear-Admiral, Don Bathagar Hidalgo Cisueros.





After such a victory it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several Commanders ; the conclusion says more on the subject that I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same; when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded ; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

The Achille (a French 74) after having surren dered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up ; two hundred of her men were saved by the Tenders.

A circumstance occurred during the action which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their Lordships. The Temeraire was boarded by accident or design by a French ship on one side and a Spaniard on the other. The contest was vigorous, but in the end the combined Ensigns was torn from the poop and the British hoisted in their places. Such a battle could not be fought, without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament in common with the British navy and the British nation in the fall of the Commander-in Chief, the loss of a hero whose name will be immortal and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend to whom by many years intimacy and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection ; a grief to which the glorious occasion in which he fell does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought. His Lordship received a musket ball in his left breast about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewell, and soon after expired.

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers Captains Duff, of the Mars, and Cook, of the Bellerophon; I have yet heard of none others. I fear that the numbers that have fallen will be found very great when the returns come to me : but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast. I called the Euryalus to me while the action continued, which ship lying within hail made my signals-a service Captain Blackwood performed with great attention; after the action I shifted my flag to her that I might more easily communicate any orders to, and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to seaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous position, many dismasted, all shattered, in thirteen fathoms of water, off the shoals of Tra-(algar: and when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had any anchor to let go, their cables being shot ; but the same good Providence which aided us through the day preserved us through the night by the wind shifting a few points and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until those gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion. I beg to congratulate their Lordships on a victory which I hope will add a ray to the glory of his Majesty's crown and be attended with public benefit to our country.

> I am &c., (Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD."

#### WILLIAM MARSORN, ESO.

The order in which the ships of the Brilish squadron attacked the combined fleets on the 21st October, 1805 :--

VAN.	REAR.
VICTORY	ROYAL SOVEREIGN
<b>TEMERAIRE</b>	MARS
NEPTURE	BELLEISUR
CONQUEROR	CONNENT
LEVIATHAN	BELLEROPHON
Ajax	Corossus
Oxion	ÁCHILLE
Agemennon	POLYNOMUS
MINOTAUR	REVENCE
SPARTIATE	SWIFTSURE
BRITANNIA	DEFENCE
ATRICA	THUNDERER
EURYALUS	DREIANCE
SIRIUS	PRINCE
Риссвя	DREADNOUGHT
NAIAD	
PICKLE SCHOONER	
KNTREPENANTE CUTTER	
(Signed)	C. COLLINGWOOD



16

THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.



SUB-BRANCH AND COMPANY NEWS.

BALMAIN - Arts Britser in Sharps Mr. W Baseling Mr. B. L. Baller B. Barris Mr. B. Barris M. C. B

BONDI-BOSE BAY - Britser-in-Charge mr. 6. J. MP Rise BIRCHGROVE - Gross-in-Sharge Mr. 6. Mores We, on our side, thank Rotary for the spiendid web they are doing to awaken interest in boy

DROMMOTHE - Acta, articer in there we at a biance

KIUH HURLD - Ber Beerviery

#### BOYS' WEEK.

Many of our Sub-Branches actively participated in the programme arranged by the Sydney Rotary Club for this week. It was certainly a varied and interesting one for the boys. Church parades and special services opened the week, and thereafter events came one on the other without pause.

The Police Demonstration at Redfern Barracks will ever live in the minds of the youngsters and the hospitality they received from the Force.

The picnic at Warwick Farm passed off in great style with no mishaps, and one and all, hosts and boys thoroughly enjoyed the outing.

On the Thursday the Exhibition Committee invited the Navy League Sea Cadets to put on a demonstrational item. Birchgrove, which had submitted a single-stick display, were chosen, and gave a very good show to those gathered in the Town Hall on that afternoon.

Headquarters have received a letter of thanks emanating from the Boys' Week Executive Committee thanking the League and its se- cadets for their hearty co-operation with Rotary in this effort to bring before the community the importance of the boys to the nation.

# We, on our side, thank Rolling to the specific work they are doing to awaken interest in boy movements and boy-welfare; and assure them that it was a pleasure and a privilege for us to join in such a worthy endeavour.

#### NORTH SYDNEY

#### Contributed by Miss Herroyh

This month there is not a great deal to report from our depot-save the doings of Boys' Week. All things begin and end in this week. A number of our cadets of school age and a few of the older boys who obtained special leave from their cmployers, participated in a jolly afternoon (Thursday) at the Australian Picture Theatre, Mosman, at the invitation of the Rotary Club and Mr. Waddell, who kindly lent the theatre. Films, Ltd., supplied a very excellent programme which carried the voungaters away. There were present between twelve to fifteen hundred Northern suburb boys ; and "Great" describes in fitting term both the noise and the pleasure. During the showing of a naval picture giving an idea of life and work on a batlleship, one little fellow was heard to remark, "Geel don't they make 'em work in the navy ?" To which his companion replied that it was " alright, though, as they got half a day a week off."

### THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

After the interval a squad of our boys marched on the stage, and the Organising Secretary of the League spoke to the youthful audience about the see cadets and the Navy League Recruiting for Mosman was characterised by a healthy keenness, and over 35 boys enrolled during the afternoon. Captain Hammer and his cadets made a wonderful impression on the youngsters; and on the call for the first ten to come up on to the stage, there was a literal break and rush for the coveted honor.

This is a splendid nucleus for the prospective Mosman sub-branch, and a very fine type of boy has been attracted by the recruiting efforts. North Sydney also has added thereby another dozen to its roll.

The Welfare Committee have arranged a dance for the 30th October at Warrings Hall, the proceeds to go towards the general fund. This fund is also permanently increased by Captain Hammer's offer to pay 10/- per week into it, for which consideration the Committee are very grateful. Captain Hammer has now taken up his residence at the depot.

For the time being, and until the other centres get into full working order and attain autonomy the North Sydney Sub-branch is taking Mosman and Willoughby under its wing; and for present purposes and for convenient designation *inter* re North Sydney is "A," Mosman Bay "B," and Willoughby "C" Company.

#### BIRCHGROVE.

#### (Contributed by Mr. 5. Cooper. O.C.)

We, in common with other Companies, have speat a very insteresting and full time during Boys' Week. On Sunday, 35th September, Birchgrove Company attended two Church parades, St. John's in the evening—and, on the invitation of Rev. Kibbers, at the mission in the evening. Those cadets turning up to parade were given their lickets for Warwick Farm Picoic.

On Tuesday of Boya' Week 60 cadets, in charge of Mr. Lauchie Robertson, sportsmaster, rallied to Redfern Police Barracks, where, at the invitation of the Commissioner of the Police, they were privileged to see a very fine programme given by the force. There were drills, display of athletics, and wonderful horsemanship which thrilled our boys and opened their eyes to the many-sided activities of the police. Also their kindly hosts regaled them with cakes and ginger beer, thus entirely capturing their allegiance. The sea cadets were under the command of Mr. Hopkins, O.C., Bondi, and formed a Guard of Honour for his Excellency the Governor, who complimented them on their smart, cleanly appearance. The next day (Wednesday) 58 cadets attended the picnic at Warwick Farm Leaving Balmaia at to a.m. they were transported by lorry and private cars to the course – and, although the weather was not all that could be desired, the boys had a very jolly time with plenty of food and amusement. Our President, T. H. Silk, Esq., was host to 20 cadets, Mrs. Mayne to 10, Mis. Maddox to 10, Mr. Wren, of Edgecliff, to 10; and Mr. Dyer put his car at our disposal. And we wish to put on record our thanks and appreciation to those ladies and gentlemen for the good time they gave the boys.

On the Thursday of "The Week" we gave an exhibition of single-stick work-guarding, cutting and pointing exercises were first demonstrated, and in conclusion two sets of boys had a bout with the sticks, the whole item being received with loud applause. Also the hornpipe was given by ladies' supporters of our Branch, which dance was given a great reception.

On Monday, the 4th, and a holiday, the Welfare Committee and their children attended a picnic at Gore Bay. In all 80 persons rolled along, and we had to utilize Richmond's cutter with the whaler's sails rigged in her. This make shift attangement proved quite successful, and the cutter sailed there and hack without resorting to atmstrong's engines - the dear old gentle exercise of pulling.

Sunday was a red-letter day in the musical annals of Sydney; for on that day our band played its first lilling measure. Bandmaster Thomas enthusiastically reports splendid progress in this department.

#### LANE COVE.

#### Contributed by Mr. R. M. SommersiB4, O.C.

Our first outing for the month was to see Capt. Beale off. Although we arrived rather late, we were in time to wave farewell to our esteemed friend and adviser.

Our officers attended Drummoyne's successful function; and we congratulate Drummoyne on their splendid effort.

Our next turn-out was to the Sydney Town Hall to winness the presentation of awards by the Shipwreck Society. We helped to form a Guard of Honour to the Governor, and also to escort some recipients of the award up the aisle.

A bugle has been donated to the Company by ex-Cadet Grindrod, for which we are very thardful.

We have had assistance from Birchgrove Company with our signalling and the boys are very keen on practising.

Our boys went to the Police Barracks and had a great time. The horse display was wonderful and the boys were profuse in their words of admiration. The refreshments served were a fitting end to the display.

Our company is still at a disadvantage owing to having no depot, and once we attain that, Lane Cove's prospects promise to brighten.

# DRUMMOYNE.

#### (Contributed by Writer C.P.O. Eveningham)

During Eight Hour Day week-end a camp was held down the harbour; the cutter and Ouambi being requisitioned for the trip. Both boats left the Depot at 9.30 on Saturday morning, Mr. Thomas being in charge of the cutter and Mr. Pickles in charge of the Quambi. There was hardly a breath of wind, but the Quambi obtained a tow from the paddle-wheel Wallaby as far as Darling Harbour. The cutter, under oars, arrived at the same time-which is either a tribute to the cutter, or an insult to the Wallaby.

The cutter was then rowed past the Ouay and hoisting sail, went to Clifton Gardens, arriving there at about 11.45. The Quambi, however, tacked across on the light north easter which had sprung up, but afterwards some difficulty was experienced in getting down to Clifton, as she was laden somewhat heavily and the breeze being very light.

When she arrived off Chowder Head the cutter was seen making her way out of the heads. The cutter's crew had become tired of waiting. The Quambi's crew missed their dinner, but it is needless to say that they made up for it at tea-time.

The "rendezvous" was Shark Island and thither both boats repaired for the first night's rest.

After tea an incident occurred which caused some alarm at 3rst. A pinnace was seen approaching the island. Everyone thought it was the Police Patrol coming to clear the island, expected to see two policemen coming over the rise. Imagine their surprise when two sailors appeared escorting two Navy League boys | They gave their message, saluted and went away. Subsequently it proved that these two boys had missed the boats at the Depot, missed them again at the Ouay. They waited there until 6.30 p.m., when seeing the pinnace lying there they asked the Officer if he would take them to Shark Island. He very kindly consented-hence the appearance of the pinnace at ten-time.

The Quambi's crew, numbering five, slept in the boat.

Next day both boats left, about 9.30 a.m. for Balmoral, when swimming was indulged in, then hended for Little Manly.

On arrival the cutter's crew indulged in a fight

with some onions which were found lying around the beach. Their pugnacity might have been profitably preserved until later, when some of the "shreiks" of Manly hurled the self-same onions at the camp in general.

Afterwards the basts went to Neilson Park and while there Coogee-Clovelly Company was sighted. When dinner was finished both boats left for home. the Operable winning easily.

On Thursday, September 30th, Mr. Billam paid the Company an official visit and we hope to see him again soon.

The Ball held to augment our Depot Building Fund proved a huge success, both socially and financially; and thereby we have gained many more supporters of our Sub-Branch.

The Committee, under the leadership of our President Captain Smith, threw themselves wholeheartedly into the organisation of this function and we take this opportunity of publicly thanking these ladies and centlemen who worked for such a deserved success. We were very fortunate in having the Governor and Miss de Chair with us that evening, and the support and presence of a number of members of the Navy League Executive Committee. Drummoyne won't forget the Navy League Cadets' "Cairo" Ball for many a long day.

#### ROSE BAY-BONDI.

#### (Contributed by Mr. C. J. Hopkins, O.C.)

Boys' Week, with all its attendant activities, has again come and gone.

The Navy League Sea Cadels have taken a prominent part in various functions, and twened out in strong force to visit the Redfern Police Barracks at the invitation of Mr. Mitchell, Commissioner of Police, last Tuesday.

A Guard of Honour was drawn up to receive His Excellency, Sir Dudley de Chair, on his arrival, who inspected the Guard and expressed his apore ciation of their fine showing.

Mr. Mitchell and his splendid body of Police went the limit in their endeavours to give every boy present (there were hundreds there from the surrounding districts) a good time.

Parties were conducted through the Museum, where "trophics of the chase" were exhibited, ranging from the crude to the highly efficient "tools of trade," the loss of which their former owners no doubt deplore.

A visit to the Gymnasium and also the stables where the fine tot of horses attracted the boys, like a magnet, helped to pass the time until the Physical Instructor brought out a squad of men and put them through a series of attack and defence tactios. This was a revelation as to how easy it is donewhen you know how.

## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.

The item which astracted most attention was the Musical Ride, where the horses were put through various evolutions, keeping perfect time to music and seeming to enjoy it as much as any " jazz fiend."

After this and other events the Navy League Sea Cadets were marched between counters piled high with all manner of good things dear to the small boy's heart, also drinks of every description were handed out by big policemen, who looked after them as they filed past, and showed by their kindness and attention that their hearts were in the right place and that they could be boys with the best of them.

To Mr. Mitchell and his "merry men" we extend our thanks for a very fine instructive and enjoyable day's entertainment.

Mr. W. Lord, of Bondi, has thrown in his lot with us as a Signalling Instructor, and under his able tuition we expect to show good results.

Formerly attached to the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery with the 32ml and 42md Divisions on active service in the Great War in Egypt, France and Belgium, as well as being in peace time an Hon. Instructor to Navy League Sea Cadets at Newcastle on-Tyne, we are particularly fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman of Mr. Lord's experience.

On the occasion of the presentation of medals in the Sydney Town Hall by the Royal Humane Society, our Company furnished its quota to the Guard of Honour.

As usual our activities on the harbour have been many and varied.

A trip through the heads to Fairy Bower, Manly, was voted "good oh !" by the boys, and we spent a very pleasant time there. The 1st Officer, Mr. F. Hopkins and Mr. A. Parton, and Officer Balmain Sub-Branch, vied with each other in rigging "extras," they certainly made the whaler move fast, but the "rig " would have puzzled Lloyds to classify.

Clifton Gardens, Shark Island, Neilsen Park were our ports of call on various occasions. At the latter place we fell in with Mr. F. Hirons, O.C., Drummoyne Company, with his cutter and cutter gig and crews', on their way home from a threedays' camp down the harbour.

#### \_\_\_ BALMAIN.

(Combibuted by Mr. E. M. Piddeni Some of the boys of this Company had a good time during Boys' Week ; the trip by motor to Warwick Farm Racecourse was most enjoyable ; it was considered necessary to leave the Farm earlier than was expected on account of the likelihood of rain, however, all arrived home dry, tired and satisfied.

Some of our Company were selected by their Headmasters to visit the local industries during the week and the visit down the Coal Mine proved particularly interesting, Lever Bros.' Works proved the attraction, and after a two hours' inspection of these interesting works the boys sat down to a repast exceeding their expectations.

His Excellency Lord Stonehaven had quite a lot to say to Officer Parton and the boys when he inspected them as a Guard at the Balmain Town Hall on the occasion of the Civic Welcome by the Mayor and Aldermen ; his kind inquiries prove he is anxious to be of assistance to the movementthe boys call him a "real sport."

Our Cutter has been cleaned, and a good coat of anti-fouling applied to the bottom.

Church Parades are being held regularly; Boys' Week special service was particularly well attended.

Mr. A. W. Sommerville, Town Clerk of Balmain and a Vice-President of this Company, was met by a Guard of Honor on the arrival of the R.M.S. "Naldera"; he inspected the boys and expressed appreciation of the honor.

#### CLOVELLY-COOGRE.

(Contributed by Mr. R. L. Stone, O.C.) Our strength now numbers 30 boys, and good attendance is maintained at training nights.

The S.B. Committee and the Welfare Committee have started a campaign in the district to raise funds for the building of a depot. Land for the building has been granted to us by Randwick Council, for which we are indebted to the kindly offices of Alderman Goldstein and his brothers in the Council. Our Secretary (Mr. Miller) who is an architect, has drawn up the plans of a fine depot-4oft by zoft., and they have been approved by the Council.

Two dances have been held recently realising a net profit of £13, and another dance-fancy dress-takes place at the Life Saving Club-room. Clovelly, on the anst October.

The gig, is being re-conditioned, and a new sail is to be adopted comprising a jib, fore and mainsail.

We have now a stokers' training sound, and for bost experience they are receiving practical instruction in the handling and machinery of motorboats. The Stoker Squad Officer has kindly out his motor-boat at the disposal of the Company for this parpose.

We have sigged up a miniature rifle range on Coogee Island, and an ammunition fund has been inaugurated, cadets paying in their dues each week. Camp fund is also looking in fair shape.

Mr. R. L. Stone, until now only acting, has been appointed by Headquarters Executive to permanent officer in charge of Clovelly, to date from 11th October, 1926.

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# The Action of Trafalgar.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES. DATED NOVEMBER 7th, 1805. Supplied by J. J. Booth, Eng.

THE official account of the late naval action which terminated in the most decisive victory that has ever been achieved by British skill and gallantry, will be found in our paper of this day. That the triumph, great and glorious as it is, has been dearly bought, and that such was the general opinion was powerfully evinced in the deep and universal affliction with which the news of LORD Nalson's death was received The victory created none of those enthusiastic emotions in the public mind, which the success of our naval arms have in every former instance produced. There was not a man who did not think that the life of the Hero of the Nile was too great a price for the capture and destruction of twenty sail of French and Spanish men-of-war. No coullitions of popular transport, no demonstrations of public joy, marked this great and important event. The honest and manly feeling of the people appeared as it should have done; they felt an inward satisfaction at the triumph of their favourite arms; they mourned with all the sincerity and poignancy of domestic grief their Hero stain.

To the official detail we are enabled to add the following particulars respecting the death of as great an Admiral as ever wielded the Naval thunder of Britain. When LORD NELSON found that by his skilful manœuvres he had placed the enemy in such a situation that they could not avoid an engagement, and with his usual confidence of victory he said to Captain Hardy, and the officers who surrounded him on the quarter deck, "Now they cannot escape us; I think we shall at last make sure of twenty of them. I shall probably tose a leg, but that will be purchasing a victory cheaply." About two hours before the close of the action his Lordship received a wound in the shoulder from a musket ball, which was fired from the tops of the Santisima Trinadada, with which ship he was closely engaged. The ball penetrated his breast and he instantly fell; he was immediately carried below, and the surgeons pronounced the wound mortal.

His Lordship received the intelligence with all the firmness and pious resignation to the will of Divine Providence, of which he has given such frequent and signal examples during his brilliant course of peril and of glory. He immediately sent an officer to Admiral Collingwood, the second in command, with his instructions for continuing the action which he had so gallantly commenced, and the melancholy bequest of his last farewell.

During the short interval between his receiving the wound and his final dissolution he remained perfectly collected displaying in his last moments the heroism that had marked every action of his glorious life. In that trying moment, cut off from nature and from glory's cause, all his anxiety, all his thoughts, were directed to his country and her fame.

A few minutes before he expired he sent for Captain Hardy; when the Captain came he inquired how many of the enemy's ships had struck. The Captain replied that, as nearly as he could ascertain, fiftcen sail of the line had struck their colours. His Lordship then, with that fervent piety which so strongly marked his character, returned thanks to the Almight; then, turning to Captain Hardy he said, "I know I am dying. I could have wished to have survived to breathe my last upon British ground, but the will of God be done?" In a few moments he expired.

If ever there was a man who deserved to be "praised, wepl and honoured." by his country, it is LORD NELSON. His three great naval achievements have eclipsed the brilliancy of the most dazzling victories in the annals of English daring. If ever a hero merited the honours of a public funeral and a public mourning, it is the pious, the modest, and the gallant NELSON, the darling of the British Navy, whose death has plunged a whole nation into the deepest grief, and to whose talents and bravery even the enemy he has conquered will bear testimony.

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Desire



The action appears to have been galiantly contested by the French and Spaniards. Their object in risking an encounter with such a fleet, commanded by such a man, must have been one of imperious necessity at this moment; no less, we suspect, than a bold effort to acquire a complete ascendancy in the Mediterranean. Had they succeeded in liberating that portion of the Spanish Navy which is confined to the post of Carthagena by the bare apprehension of an English Squadron, their united force would have amounted to upwards of forty sail of line. There are also some ships off Toulon, and the Reachfort squadron, with its usual success, might have oethaos also added its troops to the combined force. With such a port as Toulon to take refuge in, a fleet of this extent, under commanders of common capacity, must have occupied a very large portion indeed of our naval strength.

We shall anxiously expect the details of this glorious and important victory. We trust that the apprehensions entertained by Admiral Collingwood with respect to the captured ships may not be realised, and that a few of them, of the French at least, may yet be added to the list of the British Navy.

Captain Sykes of the Nautilus, and Lieutenant Lapenoticre of the Pickle schooner, arrived at the Admirally together about half-past one o'clock yesterday morning. The former did not, as was generally understood, arrive from the scene of action; he fell in by accident with the Pickle schooner, and on learning the intelligence proceeded immediately to Lisbon with the information, from whence he was sent with despatches, by Mr. Gambaier, the British Consul, to England, and landed at Plynnouth. Lieutenant Lapenotiere made the Port of Falmouth, and, by a singular coincidence, met Captain Sykes at the gates of the Admiralty. This active officer was yesterday promoted to the tank of commander.

Immediately on the arrival of the despatches, Lord Barham rose from his bed to peruse them, and continued at business till five o'clock, when a messenger was sent off to his Majesty at Windsor.

Admiral Coilingwood's conduct has obtained the fullest approbation, and last night despatches were sent off to Plymouth to be forwarded to him

by the Acasta, containing a commission which appoints him to the command of the ships in the Mediterranean with the same powers as LORD NELSON had.

The several ships of the line at Portsmouth and Plymouth are ordered to put to sea without loss of time, to reinforce Admiral Collingwood.

Besides those officers mentioned in the Gazette as having fallen in the action, Mr. Scott, LORD NELSON'S Secretary, was killed by a chain shot, which cut him asunder.

There was a partial illumination throughout the metropolis last, night. A general one will take place this evening.

When LORD NELSON was shot, and was yet in the arms of the men who were supporting him, his eye caught the tiller rope, which was unusually siack ; he exclaimed, with much emphasis, "Tighten that rope there !" An eminent proof that his professional ardour still survived the brilliancy of the flame of life. When he saw his Secretary and his friend, Mr. Scott, thrown overboard, uncertain of the disfigurement of the wound and the confusion of the fight whether it was him or not, he inquired, with affectionate ardour-" Was that poor Scott ?" An impression seemed to" be made on LORD NELSON, for as the men were carrying him down to the cockpit he said, " Don't. let me be thrown overboard : tell Hardy to carry me home."

A man was so completely cut in two by a double-headed shot, that the whole of his body, with the exception of his legs up to his knees, was blown some yards into the water; but, strange to tell, his legs were left standing on the deck with all' the firmness and auimstion of life.

A midshipmen, of the name of Price, was brought into the cockpit, with his leg cut off up to the calf; he was an heroic youth of 17. The surgeons could not attend to him at the mement. He drew out a knife, and cut off a piece of flesh and the splinter of the bone with great composure. "I can stay," said he; "let me doctor myself." When the surgeon attended him it was found necessary to amputate above the knee. He submitted to the operation without a groan. "It is nothing at all" he said, "I thought it had become much worse."

## NOAHS ARK AGAIN.

T. H. Silk, Esq., Managing Director of Mors's Dock and Engineering Coy., writes :--

"Until recently, according to the best classical researches, it was estimated that the World was created in the 710th year of the Julian period, that is, 4,004 years BC., and that the Deluge occurred in the year 2.348 B.C. This year, 2.348 B.C., is important as being the launching date of the first recorded ship, Noah's famous Ark, which according to Holy Writ was constructed of Gopher Wood, its dimensions were, according to the same authority, length 300 cubits, breadth 50 cubits, height 30 cubits. The cubit measured from 18in. to 12in, so that taking the smaller measure the Ask was 450ft. long, 75ft. in breadth, and 45ft. in depth. As regards proportions these compare very favorably with modern practice, the ratio of length to beam being 6, exactly the same as the battleship "Dreadnought." It is interesting to recall that the dimensions of the "Dreadnought" were, length sooft and beam 82ft, i.e., only soft longer than the Ark and 80: more beam.

"In 1670 the "Sovereign of the Seas" was built. She was 1681t. long, 48'31 broad, of 1,640 tens burden, and carried 100 guns, the heaviest projectile weighing 601bs. This densign, a threedecker, was severely criticised by naval experts of the period, who declared that her construction was "beyond the art or wit of man," and that there was no ground tackle which would hold her. Thus after 4,000 years it was considered impossible to build a boas about one fith of the size of Noah's Ark. The "Sovereign of the Seas" was built, however, and proved a great success."

## NELSON NIGHT CONCERT.

This Annual Concert will be held at Royal Naval House, Grosvenor Street on Thursday night, the 2184 October, commencing at 8 p.m. The N.S.W. State Military Band will be a feature of the evening; also, besides some excellent items of singing and dancing, an opportunity will be given to see some moving pictures of the Navy League Sea Cadess at work and play. All members of the League, parents of the cadets and their friends are condisity invited.

Please interest at least ONE friend in our Sea Cadet Movement.

### THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.

# The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Limited

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 856
 £1 471.885
 1276
 £5.806,397
 1896
 £12.000.056
 1916
 £29.087,847

 866
 £2 460,277
 1886
 £10.825,093
 1906
 £17.513,869
 1925
 £47,099,229







# John Travers Cornwell, V.C.

BOY-1st CLASS.

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#### PART II.

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND. ACK CORNWELL finished his course at Keyham in April 1916, leaving as a "Buy - 1st class " with double his previous rate of pay. He spent a few days at home with his mother, telling her of all his doings and of his hopes that before long he would " get into action and see the Germans beaten." He was ordered to join his ship, His Majesty's Cruiser "Chester," on Easter Monday. It seemed hard that he should have to leave on such a holiday, but when some one pilled him, he laughed and said, "li's just a matter of duty, you see. I should feel ashamed for ever if 1 got back late and had bad marks against my name."

The are some dates every one of us knows-William the Conqueror 1066, William Rulus 1087. Battle of Trafalgar 1805. Battle of Waterloo 1815, and so on. There's another which we shall never forget- the gist of May 1916-the date of the Battle of Julland, the first great naval action lought by the British Fleet for more than a hundred years.

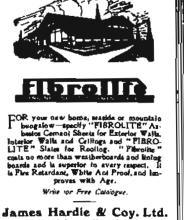
In other books you will read of all that the sailors did in the great war, and the full story of this tremendous fight when, after long months of waiting, the German fleet at last came out to give battle and was driven back to its safe harbour, broken and beaten by the glorious Brilish Navy. I am going to write only of the part played in the Battle of Julland by His Majesty's cruiser "Chester," upon which Jack Cornwell had then served just for . over a month.

Time and again since the war began the British Grand Elect under Admiral Sir John Jellicoe had swept the North Sen in search of the German fleet, and on May 30, 1916, it once more left its base in the far north of Scotland. The battle cruiser fleet." with Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty in command, was further south acouting for the bigger vessels.

On May 31, the German fleet under the command of Admiral von Scheer had also put to sea, and steamed northwards with a large force of battle cruisers and light cruisers and destroyers in advance as a screen in front of the battle fleet. Great was the joy on board the British battle cruisers when at half-past two on that memorable day news came that the enemy was in sight. Full steam ahead was ordered, and the ships dashed through the water to try and cut off the German cruisers, who, when they discovered the British were there in force, turned back to join their Battle Fleet. At a quarter to four both sides opened, fire. At the beginning of the battle fortune favoured the Germans, who fought well and bravely. In less thin half an hour two of our finest ships had been hit and sunk but in spite of these losses Sir David Beauty still pursued and pounded the German cruisers until, at five o'clock, the whole German battle fleet arrived on the scene. Now the British Admiral changed his tactics. He determined to draw the German fleet northwards towards the British Grand Fleet, which he knew was coming up behind him as fast as it could steam, so he turned north again with the Germans in hot pursuit.

In advance of Sir John Jellicoe's giant ships. now heaving through the waves to meet Sir David Beatty's cruisers, was the third battle cruiser squadron under Rear Admiral Hood-they are names to remember, these-and he was ordered to join Sir David Beatty with all speed and help to hold the enemy till the heavy battleships could get into action. The " Chester " belonged to this third squadron. At half-past five Admiral Hood saw flashes of gunfire and heard the sound of guns in the distance. He sent "Chester" forward to find out what was happening and report to him.

His Majesty's ship "Chester" is a fast light cruiter. She had not been built very long, and



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the Battle of Jutland was her first fight. When the order came from Admiral Hood, every officer, every man, every boy on board the "Chester" knew that at last their great hour had come, the hour for which they had worked and trained so hard. It was just after half-past five, and although at that time the light was fairiy good, mist was rising in the distance and out of that haze the German fleet was coming towards them. That mist meant very much in the Battle of Jutland, for you will understand at once that while it is easy to shoot from the edge of the mist at a ship outlined by the sun in the western sky, it is very difficult to hit a target when firing from the light into the distant haze as the "Chester" would have to do.

On board the "Chester" there was that tense sitence which always comes before the storm of action. The decks had been cleared, all the officers, men and boys, were at their posts, just as they had been hundreds of times before when they had practised—but this day it was the real thing, and no make-believe. Everything, everybody was Ready.

At the left hand side of the shield of the forward six-inch gun, almost touching it, stood Jack Cornwell-ready. Fixed right across his head and over his ears was what is called a telepad. You may have seen people wearing them in telephone exchanges-instead of putting one receiver to your ear this double receiver is clamped over each ear so that you can have both hands free. A wire went from the telepad straight to the gunnery officer of the "Chester," and through that wire would come the most important of all messages for the gun crew, the officer's orders as to when and how to fire. Now you can see why such pains are given to the training of boys like Jack Cornwell, now you can see where discipline comes in. You hadn't realised, few of us indeed yet realise, that a small boy of his age can and does play such a big part in the great game of life and death on board a ship in action.

Jack Cornwell was sight-setter to this forward gun on the "Chester." Whether that gun would hit or miss the enemy depended largely upon his coolness and quickness in carrying out the telephoned orders he received. In front of him was a brass disc, pinned through the centre and moving

like a wheel. A touch, a turn, of this disc, and the muzzle of the gun was raised or lowered-that is why jack Cornwell's hands had to be free, and why the telepad was across his head. For he had to turn that disc. The gunnery officer in the centre of the ship orders, let us say, to set the gun for hitting at 10,000 yards. The disc is turned until the notch on its edge marked " 10,000" is straight with the arrow on the brass plate below it. " Up 3001" comes the command, and before you can say it, or even think what it means, the disc is turned until the arrow points to 10,300 yards. " Down 400 !"- another twist and it points to 9.000 yards. It doesn't sound very difficult, does it? It isn't-if you are so trained and ready that every order is carried out without a single second's wait. But you have to be very quick, very accurate, very attentive and obedient to the voice at the other end of the wire. Suppose you were to say to yourself "What? Up three hundred? He really means down three hundred, I expect. We have been lowering the gun every time lately. I'll put it down three hundred instead." And then the order comes to fire. A miss! And your faulttoo, for the gunnery officer can see and you can't. and the enemy was steering away and your shot fell short. Your fault ] And perhaps that was the last chance of hitting, and perhaps as a result of that wrong move your ship is hit instead, and very precious lives are lost and a grand ship sunk. It may mean the loss of the battle itself, and the loss of that battle may even mean the loss of the war. Who can tell?

It is not so very difficult in practice if you are willing to forget all about yourself and give your whole heart and soul and body to the work of earrying out each order as it comes through—but it's not so casy when the real thing comes.

The "Chester" was in action for about twenty minutes. What minutes they were ! A quarter of an hour after she left the third battle squadron she was in the thick of the fight with three or four enemy cruisers. It was at least three to one, you see, but the "Chester" never wavered. She fought all three, beat them off, and twenty minutes later —at about five minutes past six that evening—she rejoined the battle cruiser squadron, her work nobly and successfully done.

# THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.

I wish I could picture for you those twenty minutes. But no one can. Even those who fought through them and lived to tell the tale cannot do it. The noise, the shock, the strain are so tremendous that the memory of the fight is dimmed and all confused Every man is so intent upon what he himself has to do that he has neither time nor wish to think of, or to see, what is happening to anyone else or even to the ship herself. There are no spectators, no onlookers on board a ship in action, no one to keep the score, no umpire, no reporter. From Captain Lawson on the bridge to the stoker by the fornaces down below, to Jack Cornwall standing by his gun, every one on board had his tremendous duty to perform, and when after that twenty minutes the "Chester" returned to the squadron, still in fighting trim, it was because they all had forgotten themselves and thought only of that duty.

The forward gun turret of the "Chester" received, the minute the battle began, the full force of the enemy's fire. With that force is none who have not been through such a fight can even imagine. Tons of metal flying through the air at the rate of 3,000 feet a second explode upon the deck, thue upon the armour that protects the gun. The noise almost splits the cars, the flashes blind the eyes, and the smell of burnt cordite and of burning paint choke the breath.

27

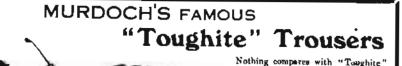
Jack Cornwell stands by his gun, his hand on on the disc. There is a crash that almost flings him off his lect. A man falls at his side, cut in pieces by the splinters of an enemy shell-dead ; another flings up his arms and tumbles, horribly maimed, across the deck, then another, then another. A tragment of shell rips across his body, piercing, stabbing, tearing his flesh. The gun's crew, the crew of his gun, are being killed one by one two by two. In a few minutes there are only three left of the nine who stood by him as they went into action. Then a shell bursts right over the gun and - two only are left and they are under cover. Jack Cornwell is standing all alone, with nothing to shelter him against the shot and shell. and he has been terribly wounded. Alone, Around him the dead and dying ; himself torn, bleeding,

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very faint from pain and the horror of the sights and sounds of battle. For war is very, very horrible.

Jack Conwell's job was done. There was no one left to fire the gun. No orders were coming through the wire to him; there was no one to carry them out if they had come. He could lie down with the others—it would ease the pain a little, perhaps. He could creep away below deck where the wounded were being looked after—there were doctors there who would help him and give him something to stop the pain. He had done his job. No one could blame him if he thought of himself now.

Then there came to his mind, from the memory of his Keyham days, the old Navy order that a gun must be kept firing so long as there is one man left who is able to crawl. No! no! no! his job was not done. He might still be needed. There might still be work for him to do. His duty was to stand by the gun and wait for any orders that might come through, stand until he was relieved, stand in the hope that others might take the place of those who had fallen, to *stand* by his gun until he dropped. And he *wouldn't* drop. He clenched his teeth, clenched bis hands, almost forgot the pain as he strained to hear if a voice called at the other end of the wire, his hand still stretched out towards the disc to carry out the order if it came. All alone—listening, watching, Jack Cornwell stood by his gun—" awaiting orders." And so he stood until the fight was over and the "Chester" steamed back to the fleet buttored, bruised and splintered, but still ready for another fight.

"Chance will out do the work. Chance sends the investe, But if the pilot alsomber at the helds. The very wind that wafts us towards the ports May dash us do the shelves."

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## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

#### SANTA MARIA.

(U. R. D. B.)

(Santa Maria Light is on an island of that name off the Chilian coast. The town of Coronel is on the mainland and the naval action between the British and German equadrons, November 1st, 1914, was fought off this place).

> Night | and a dim light shining Fine on the starboard bow ; Santa Maria, our needs divining tiulde us, grard us now !

While back across the pampas rise In blackness, deep and still, Swinning within a dreamer's cyss, Vast Andean peaks—until Cloud and rock and night diaguise The one the utners in the shies.

Sharper thy lowly beam of light Cuts the sea's mark and brouching night. Bathing dull as -newcaried sight In brightness—Oh, Huly light Shedding on all a halm... Santa Maria 5

An on one night of stress and battle Years ago, it shone in peace Amid the turnoil and the rattle Of heavy guns : bidding to cease The angry blaze of spitting ships, Nor heeded they the mild reproof

The angry given i utduing to beard The angry blaze of mpitting whips. Nor headed they the mild reproof Of these appealing lips; But with fell plan slow; alsof, Tested the day. And the dead pall

Bat with fell plan alone, alicol, Tested the day. And the deed pall Of action, spreading down the les, Curled in the growing gale; And all Was wrapped in dark uncertainly. (iven thunder died to cresh out Intermittently ; and gath ring dusk Rolinved the enguifing spont Of famos licking the printed husk Of ships writhing their agony ; Their herce fire-tongues as suddenly Subsided as they flicked high. When out the British yan A brightness dazzled blindingly, And upward rushing can To smather in cloud concey Vulcanio blast of twisted steel. And what was ship and life, Hurled into nothingness ; and keel And truck to every hult and rive Shedowed and speckled deep The columned sheet of fice. Low rambling, with a furtive creep, (isined courses ; louder, higher The shook of sound creacengoed Shaking the troubled seas And stilled the gale that moved From out Antarctic's frozen less. Anon blank silence 'mid a shower Of dving sparks ; and black night With inexorable power Clused the mystery from dall sight. Thereafter with opermodic rap Guo-fice played and shat ply ran Along the vague barizon's lip Like summer lightning, white and wan,

The fitful and uneasy zone Of firs and whining shell Was deadened ; soil was done The battle that was Coronel 1 For black night and the wind and ece In their good time gained victory. And allenced strife And we Bearing our peaceful course to pass Thy gentle warning, in memory Reach back to that far distant eve, As spirit-voices lift on high Keeping time to the engines' heave, To the tune of the wind and sea bird's ory, And the words of their song rollsonorausly :--" The clang of an old bronze bell Sounds a fitting, passing knels As it bids the people of Coronel In mace and piety to dwell. While young boy roires rising, well A requiem : and feeble supers sell The brads for those of Coronel."

Santa Maria ! thy light's yet shining Serenely 'cross the seas ; At last thy power and have divining They rest secure—in peace,

### IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

In the Indian Ocean, during monsoon weather a scaman fell overboard from one of the large Orient liners. The accident happened about noon and caused quite a break in the passengers' gentle diversions of the day, making a good topic for talk at the, lunch table. Luckily the man was promptly picked up none the worse for his ducking. Later in the afternoon, the Assistant Purser, of a musical and social turn of mind, called his choir for practice for the forthcoming Sunday service. In the midst of the lusty singing of "For those in peril" a benevolent-tooking, middle-aged lady appeared on the scene. The Purser staying his flock turned to enquire her errand. He had not long to wait and 'mid the breathless surprise of " all hands" the lady with evident emotion said : "I think it is lovely of these dear men to join together in this way often the saving of their comrade. Here is five pounds for the Shipwreck Fund.

Dated, the A.P. tool, the proffered note and had not the heart to disillution the giver; and the interrupted choir practice recommenced with, if possible an added vigour.

Members are requested to interest and enrol a friend

# Rear-Admiral T. E. Wardle, C.B., D.S.O., R.N., possessing the originals, kindly furnished copies of the following letters :--

LATTER FROM LONG COLLINGWOOD TO LADY RALL

#### Ville de Pacis, Manon, Nov. 1865, 1909

My dear Madam.

I must sincerely condole with you on the death of my must inequimable friend—you have indeed seatained a keep for which no concollation can be found—but in your own breast—by bending humhly to the dispensation of that Providence who wills us good and evil—I pray Him to give you comfort and fortitude to bear your great minfortune and resignation. His death is indeed a loss to the world—and if to share your grief will mitigate them—all who knew him will bear a part in your woe.

For me-I shall long lantent a friend who has for many years been dear to my heart-his virtues i reversenced, his window war public good-and his gentle manner an example to mankind-I have kast him-and shall long deplore so great a midortune.

I pray you dear Lady Rall, write me a line and tell me how you are-be patient in your afflictionand careful of your health.

> With most aincere regard and exteen I am, my dear Madam, Your tailifigi and must humble servant, COLUANIWOOD,

LETTER PROF LORD NELSON TO MISS. BALL Provelops addressed --Mrs. Ball, Blackbeath Hill, Kent. Desc. 6th. 1800.

#### My dear Madam.

Your must think me a brute not to have anad. your letter with me several days past but I will not pretend to make excuses, it is better to say at once that I have so many letters and other business on my hands. that one hand cannot return thanks to all my friends, provident amongst the forement of whom, stands my Respected honored and affectionate friend your Dear good Husband. I have left nothing untold of His great and entinent services not only as a Nea Officer, but as a Signator a Minister, and a Soversign who knows how to reign in the heart of his subjects. Ad) Young bas told me repeatedly to be quiet, but who can be quiet when I see my friend unrewarded for I do not consider the Commissioners place as anything beyond a common Claim for common services. My friends are of those superior merits that claim superior rewards both as to titles and pecuniary recompense, nothing shall be left undone by me to obtain both. I cannot wish you soop to see him because 90,000 people look up to him as their good Father. With every kind wish for your Health and happiness Believe me Dear Madam your faithful friend and obedient servant. NELSON.

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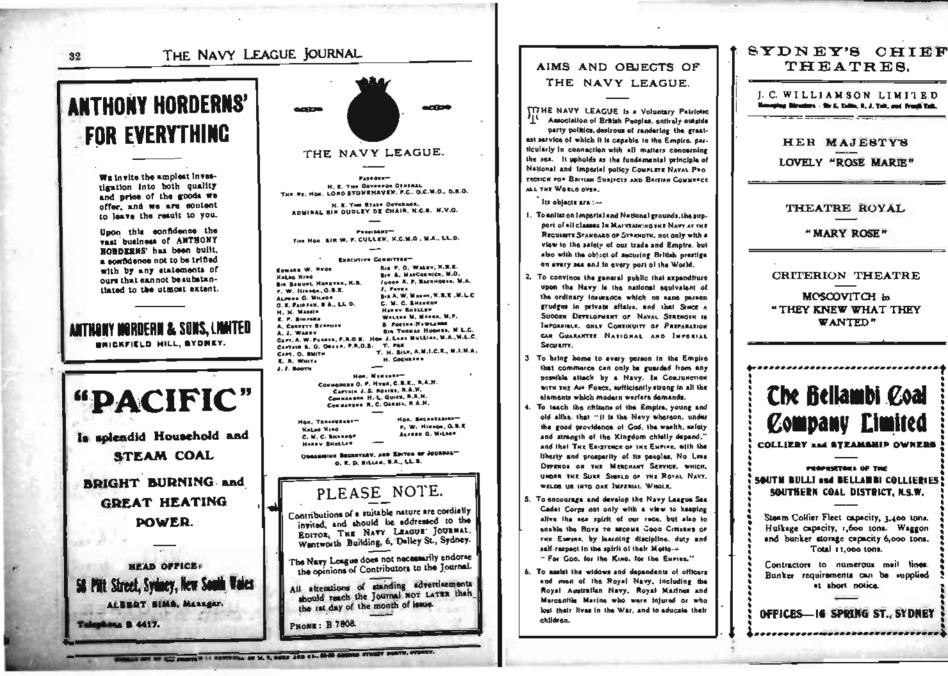
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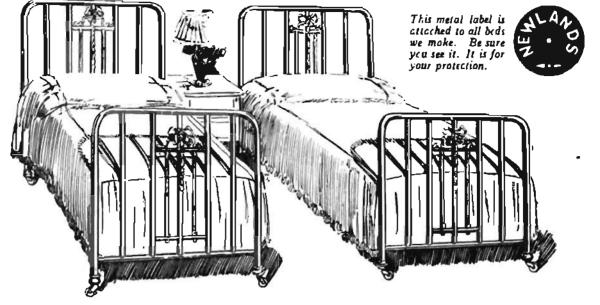
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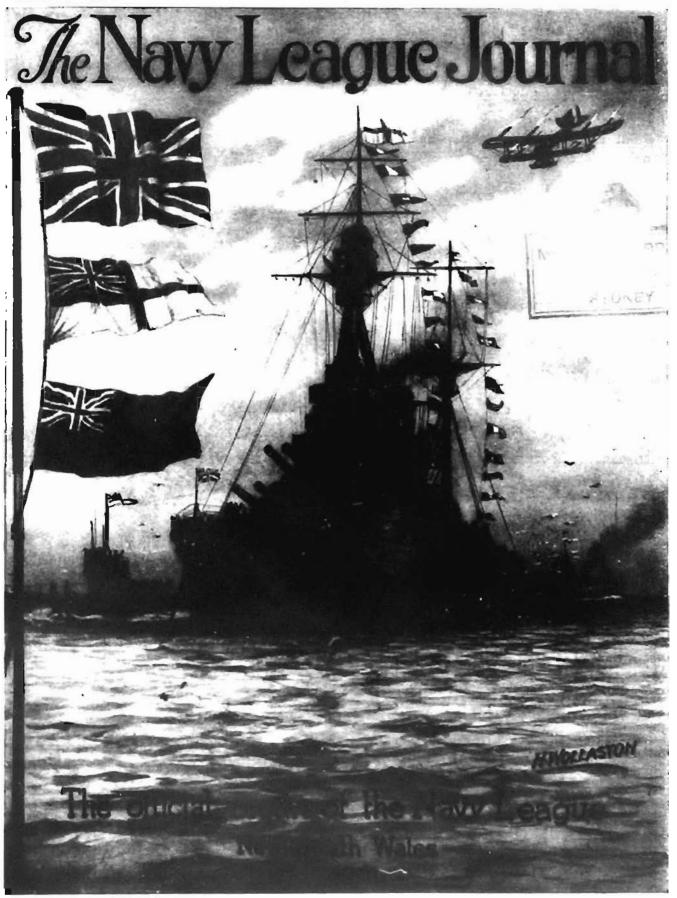
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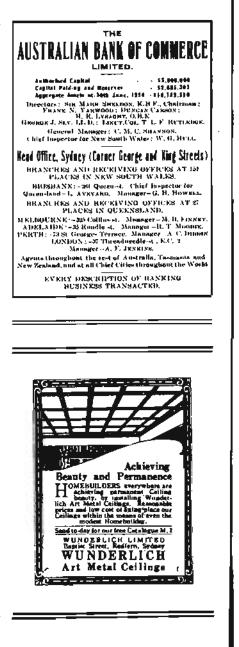
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# The Navy League Journal

Voi., VII. No. 7.

SVIDNEY, NOVEMBER, 1926.

PRICK 3D

# IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

"HE problem of adequate defence will no doubt be discussed in some measure during the present Imperial Conference. The salient fact is that the strength of the British Navy at the present time compares most unfavourably with that which it held in 1914. After making due allowance for the need to go slow by reason of experiment and advances made in physical and technical science, Empire defence is not in a satisfactory condition. Much is lacking ; the chief factor, that of spending-power in this vital direction, is necessarily diminished by economic conditions. And this is a much greater cause for the decrease in strength than the more obvious ones of our commitments and obligations under disarmament agreements.

The incidence of the weight of defence will perhaps in time be spread in a more equitable manner consistent with the degree of need and the means to pay of the various contributors.

It has become almost a traism to say that the centre of world gravity is shifting to the Pacific. The countries laved by this mighty ocean are bulking larger in world affairs; and the future problem will be as vast and wide as the ocean itself. Its littorals are peopled by relatively scanty white populations living cheek-by-jowl with a teeming mass of peoples of widely differing ideas of ethics and civilisation. We need not here discuss the question whether the one civilisation is better than the other, or anticipate which one in the long run will predominate (assuming they do not merge); but it behoves the English-speaking peoples everywhere to realise the barest facts of the situation, fraught as it is with huge possibilitier.

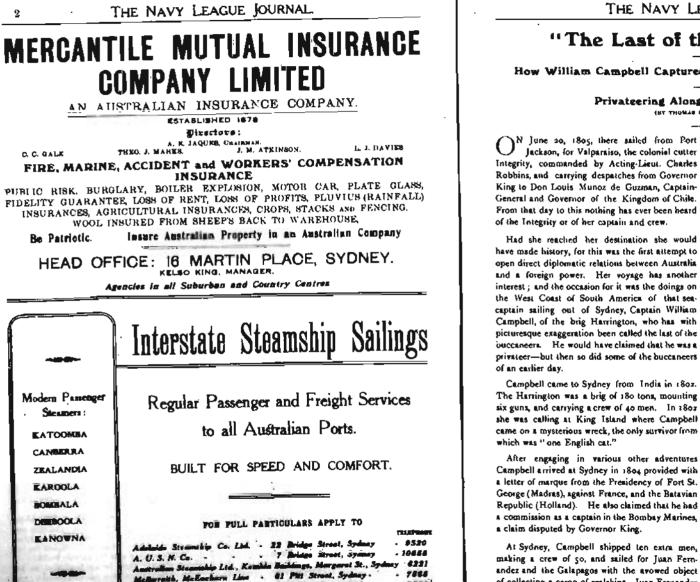
Though world affairs are thus moving geographically, it does not necessarily eliminate the influence of the older countries whence we aprung. We, in the newer countries, wrapped, up to now, almost exclusively in the subjugation of nature and affairs of material progress within our national spheres, must remain ready to court the help, statesmanship, and that experience and fine tact so immaterial and elusive in essence which have been gathered by the old country through centuries of contacts and dealings with outside races and conditions of men.

The United States of America have emerged since the war as a nation bound to enter foreign politics. The old consistent "Munroe" doctrine of withdrawal and isolation is no longer possible. America, then, is entering a new phase which will need all the vision, statemenship, and good sense of its leaders; and let us hope that such may be evoked. A new road teading to hitherto unknown virgin country she will be exploring, along which patience infused with high ideals and restraint must be her guide.

Australia, Canada, and New Zealand are domeatically concerned with the Pacific and, as constituent parts of Empire, have a great role to enact. Through them and by them let us hope, the great traditions and experience of our race, built up by years of active participation in the large affairs of humanity, may be accepted and used in such manner as may be compatible with everchanging and enlarging conditions. Thus the Empire by its Pacfac members will form a valuable bridge of understanding and sympathy with our courses of the United States.

If Imperial Conferences tackle such proble as in a spirit of unity and cohesion — and the one now sitting is certainly showing such — it asyous well not only for the Empire itself but for all Imperial relationship with the outside world.

The world will then be apprised that we are pursuing definite, consistent external policies; and none is more needed to-day than the expression in no uncertain manner of our undivided and declared intention to adequately secure protection for our people and interests in the Pacific.



10 Bridge Street, Sydney

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THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.

# "The Last of the Buccaneers."

How William Campbell Captured the Spanish Cruiser Estremina.

Privateering Along the Spanish Main. (BY THOMAS DUNBARIN, 57.3.)

Jackson, for Valparaiso, the colonial cutter Integrity, commanded by Acting-Lieut, Charles Robbins, and carrying despatches from Governor King to Don Louis Munoz de Guzman, Captain-General and Governor of the Kingdom of Chile. From that day to this nothing has ever been heard of the Integrity or of her captain and crew.

Had she reached her destination she would have made history, for this was the first attempt to open direct diplomatic relations between Australia and a foreign power. Her voyage has another interest ; and the occasion for it was the doings on the West Coast of South America of that seacaptain sailing out of Sydney, Captain William Campbell, of the brig Harrington, who has with picturesque exaggeration been called the last of the buccaneers. He would have claimed that he was a privateer-but then so did some of the buccancers

Campbell came to Sydney from India in 1802. The Harrington was a brig of 180 tons, mounting six guns, and carrying a crew of 40 men. In 1807 she was calling at King Island where Campbell came on a mysterious wreck, the only survivor from

After engaging in various other adventures Campbell arrived at Sydney in 1804 provided with a letter of margue from the Presidency of Fort St. George (Madras), against France, and the Batavian Republic (Holland). He also claimed that he had a commission as a captain in the Bombay Marines,

At Sydney, Campbell shipped ten extra men, making a crew of 50, and sailed for Juan Fernandez and the Galapagos with the avowed object of collecting a cargo of sealakins. Juan Fernandez was at that time a noted scaling ground and the Galaapagos was a favourite place of resort for whalers.

CRUISE ON THE SPANISH MAIN.

In a letter to King, dated April 21, 1804. Campbell adds that if he could "collect any certain information of a way existing between his Brittanick Majesty and the Crown of Spain, in that case to cruise upon the Spanish Main in the quality. of an English Privateer."

In reply King pointed out to Campbell that he had no letter of marque against Spain, and warned him that any prizes that he might take if hostilities were commenced would be taken from him if he brought them to Sydney.

It was on March 4, 1805, that the Harrington returned to Sydney. She brought no Spanish prizes with her. However, the suspicions of Governor King were aroused by the talk of the crew, as reported to him.

First he sent Symons in the Lady Nelson to Jervis Bay where the Spanish schooner of war Estreming was found lying at anchor with a prize crew from the Harrington on board. She was brought to Port Jackson, and later Robbins in the Integrity was sent to look for another Spanish orize-the brig San Francisco and San Paulo.

Robbins found the brig near Kent's Group in Bass Straits with a prize crew of 17, of whom five were Tahitians.

From the log of the Harrington and the statements of the officers and crew King gathered a very interesting story of Campbell's doing on the Spanish Main.

It appears that at Juan Fernandez he met an American whater whose crew said that war had broken out between England and Spain. The assertion was a little previous, but the war that was to lead to Tratalgar was to come very shortly.



## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

However, Campbell accepted the statement without question. He therefore sailed for the Spanish Main to begin his privateering.

CUTTING OUT & CRUISER. After leaving Juan Fernandez the Harrington made the port of Coquimbo on the coast of Chile. The Harrington had been trading on the Chilean coast before and no doubt Campbell knew his way about.

As soon as the Harrington entered the barbour she ran alongside a trading brig—the San Francisco and San Paulo. The Harrington fired a gun and sent a boat's crew to take possession of the Spanish brig. The men of the Spanish vessel were allowed to go on shore with their beds and chests, except a Frenchman who was sent on board the Harrington.

The Spanish brig was sent to Tahiti in charge of a prize crew, while the Harrington cruised along the coast. Two days later she sighted the cruiser Estremina, a schooner carrying four guns and belonging to His Majesty the King of Spain, which was lying in the harbour of Caldera. When the Harrington was bearing down on her the Estremina fired several guns but without much effect. One shot passed between the Harrington's masts and another over her gaff. The Harrington replied with a broadside.

When the smoke cleared away they found that the crew of the Estremina had set her on fire and gone ashore in the boats. They were seen a little later running up a hill.

The Harrington's men went on board the Estremina and after some little trouble managed to get the fire out. Before they left her the Spaniards had slipped the cable of the Estremina and she had drifted on the rocks but Campbell managed to pull her off. The Harrington and the Estremina then sailed in company for Tahiti where they picked up the San Francisco.

From Tahiti they all three sailed to Norfolk Island and then the Harrington went to Sydney, the other two vessels being ordered to keep out of the way.

CERTAIN PIGS OF COPPER. There was another little interlude on the Chilean coast. This occurred at Guasco where Campbell collected certain pigs of copper. It appears from an entry in the Harrington's log book that one Don Felix of Guasco (whose acquaintance Campbell had presumably made on his previous trading voyage) was expected to barter copper for the eargo which Campbell had to offer. It seems likely, therefore, that the acquisition of the copper was a matter of exchange. After all, cases are recorded in which Spanish merchants bought from the old buccancers goods which the latter had taken from other Spaniards.

Jorgen Jorgenson, not always a trustworthy authority, talks of Campbell having carried away vast treasures from South America and hints that they had been buried on an island in Bass Straits.

After this the account of the goods taken by the Harrington, as collected by King from the log of Captain Campbell and the journal of his chief mate Francis Gardiner, is disappointing. Nor do we hear of the supposed buried treasure ever having been dug up.

Apart from the pigs of copper from Guasco the only things mentioned that would have appealed very much to an old-time buccancer were 52 dollars and a pair of stone knee-buckles taken over from the Estremina.

A large quantity of stores was taken over from the merchant brig, including 180 fathoms of cable, 370 of hawsers and 170 of rope. Then there were 63 bags of flour and 20 of beans, 21 bales of sugar, 3 of "mata" (presumably mate, the stuff used in South America instead of sea) seven jars of syrup, z bales of tallow and 19 sheepskins. There was also some beef and a few hides and other odds and ends.

#### BOUGHT BY GOVERNMENT.

After King had taken possession of the two Spanish prizes things dragged on for some time till news arrived that was had been declared between England and Spain in January 1805. In the meantime Robbins had been sent with a flag of truce and apologies for the high-handed action of Captain Campbell but nothing more was ever heard of Robbins and the cutter Integrity.

When news came of the outbreak of war the officers and men of H.M.S. Buffalo claimed the Spanish cruiser Estremina as their lawful prize. Finally King ordered the two vessels and the goods aciaed by the Harrington to be sold at auction, the

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#### THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL 6 Regular Fortnightly Service Freight Passenger P.& O. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FLEET. FLEET. Trent MORE TAX ... 38.147 Tunner AALDERA ... LE.MI NALAJA ... \$8,837 CINTRAL ... 18 248 MARGALIS ... 10.504 COMPETN ~ LS.115 MOLEATES ... 18.630 CATHAY ... IS.IM NAMEDINAL LAND B.H.S. " BOOLTAN." IN. 147 Tens. LUXURIOUS NEW STEAMERS FOR Ceylon, Egypt, Mediterranean Ports and ENGLAND Special Return Tickets between Australia and Ceylon (Colombo) may be obtained at the following Reduced Rates: FIRST SALOON SECOND SALOON £ n.d. £ A. d. **Рво**р (available for 100 days) 67 0 0 44 0 0 BRIANANE 65 0 0 42 0 0 STONET 100 ...) MELBOORNE( 90 83 0 0 40 0 0 ... ADELAIDE ( 61 0 38 0 0 FREMANTS.E ( 50 36 0 D 70 AFFLY FOR ILLOSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE AND ALL FIRTHER PARTICULARS TO MACDONALD, HAMILTON & CO. Agentis, P. & O. S. N. CO. 247 GEORGE STREET SYDNEY Cabins-de-luxe Electric Lifts

# THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.

proceeds to be held in trust till the decision of the Court of Vice-Admiralty was known.

The total sum realised by the auction was  $\pounds$  5,053 185. 9d. Of this more than half was paid by the Government of New South Wales which bought the Estremina for  $\pounds 2,100$ , meal and flour to the value of  $\pounds 370$  16s. 15d. (which seems to indicate that the inventory already mentioned was by no means exhaustive), and pigs of copper to the value of  $\pounds 156$  8s. 4d. – a total of  $\pounds 2,637$  4s. 11d. The Estremina did good service to the State till she came to grief a little later.

As to Campbell, he never went privateering on the Spanish Main again, but he had an active adventurous life. He settled down to trade out of Sydney; but in 1808, during the troubled times that followed the deposition of Governor Bligh, so convicts headed by Robert Stewart, once a lieutenant in the navy, carried off the Harrington.

Off the coast of Luzon (Phillippines) the H.M.S. Defaigneuse ran into the Harrington. However, the runaways contrived to run the vessel ashore; and in 1812, Campbell states, that he had heard that Stewart and others of his company were still at large "in the interior parts of India."

Campbell himself secured another vessel-the James Hay-and in 1812 he was pearl-fishing amongst the Paumotus or the Low Archipetago, an occupation of which he claims to have been the pioneer.

He pushed his claim to compensation for the loss of the Harrington, and eventually Governor hiscquarie gave him a grant of 3,000 acres of land to console him for his loss. On this the old scadog settled down.

When Hume and Hovell made their overland journey to Port Phillip in 1824 they named a mountain after "Mr. Campbell of Harrington Park."

No doubt in his peaceful retirement as the owner of Harrington Park, Captain Campbell's thoughts often turned back to the stirring days when he cut out the King of Spain's cruiser, or carried the San Francisco out of Coguimbo.

Headquarters thankfully acknowledge the receipt of "The Dictionary of Naval Terms" given by Miss Frances Glasson to the League.

# Shellback Soliloquies.

SIGNING ON AGAIN.

It's nice ter slip yer anchor An' make for otten sea When yer've had a spell anhore an' seen -all there is to see. An' yer feel the dust a stickin'; an' all the stench an' roar O' cities clog yer gills an' carsyer not wishing any more Ter see the frills an' pretties with their charmin' dainty ways, Fer yer money does'nt spin the same it used in other days. It's then the old, old longing comes to get where yer helong An leat it quick to anywhere-As it's seross the rollin' sea with a wind a blowin' cool. A blowin' all them cobwebs out yer've esthered like a fool, O the shore's alright for them that's knowed no better kind o' life. An' fit enough for all them blokes who takes ter them a wife ! But fer a lad who's got some some an' nifty, with a thought Above the plain hum-dimeer-dum. iog-truttin' kind o' sort O' drear content-for that is all the beach is seems ter mo-There's only one thing he can do an' that is go ter sea. An' I recton as I've fathomed things an' got me bearings right. For I've kept on turning' large, long thoughts in the watches o' the night : Life ain't no sailor's holiday ; but, thank the Lord, it's true That there's Beauty and some danged, hard work in it fer me an' you.

Please Ask a Friend to Join The Navy League.

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# Naval Notes from Europe.

When the British battle-cruiser RENOW - CONVEYS the Duke and Duchess of York on their Empire tour early next year she will carry women passengers for the first time. The last occasion upon which a woman sailed in a British warship was in 1919, during Earl and Countess Jellicoe's tour in the NEW ZEALAND.

On completion of trials next year the British submarine L 26—last of the war programme submarines to be completed—will proceed to the Mediterranean.

The Atlantic Fleet minelaying destroyer TELE MACHUS, launched in 1917, is to be scrapped shortly. She is the only "Admirally R" class destroyer to see constant sea-going service since the war.

The British depot ship HECLA-purchased into the Navy in 1878 when building at Belfast for the British Shipowners Company-has been towed from Chatham to Preston to be scrapped. For many years she served as a servegaing depot ship for destroyers but has not been to see since 1919.

The new British destroyer AMAZON commenced her trials at the end of September.

The Italian training cruisers PISA and FRANcusco FERRUCIO recently visited the Thames and Portsmouth. During their stay at the latter, parties of cadets were taken over the EXCELLENT (Gunnery School at Whale Island) and the VERNON (Torpedo School).

One of the first vessels to go under the scrapping scheme, announced tast year, is the "Admiralty R" class destroyer Ron Roy (built 1916) which has been towed to Garston to be scrapped.

Following their call at Aden, the Japanese training ships YAKUMO and IDZUMO went through the Canal to Port Said and will remain in Mediterranean waters until the end of October.

To mark the final passing out of commission of the old EAGLET (built 1804) there was a parade of the Mersey Division of the R.N.V.R., and the Last Post was sounded as the old British drill-ship hauled down her ensign.

The rumoured request of the new Greek Government for the return of a British Naval Mission has been denied, but Britain is to be approached with a view to loaning five gunnery and aviation instructors.

T. W. Ward & Company, Sheffield shipbreakers, have leased a portion of Pembroke Dockyard for a reported period of seven years

Rear-Admiral A. P. Addison, C.B., has completed his two years in command of the Mediterranean Destroyer Flotillas and has been succeeded by Rear-Admiral the Hon. Herbert Meade, C.B.

The Autumn cruise of the British Atlantic Fleet is now in progress. The Fleet will ceasemble at Portland on October 30, for the visit of the Dominion Premiers, who will witness firing practice. No review will take place.

The British submarines K.3, K.6, and H.3: have been purchased by a Newport (Mon.) shipbreaker.

On her way out to China after recommissioning at Devonport the British cruiser DURBAN will pay a special visit to her name port in December.

The chief of the Finnish Navy, Commander Roos, was recently killed through inhaling the fumes from a leaky exhaust pipe of a naval motor launch in the cabin in which he was sleeping.

The three Brilish cruisers CARVSFORT, CASYOR and DARTMOUTH are taking relief crews for China. This is the DARTMOUTH'S first long sca-trip since tq22 when she went trooping to the West Indies.

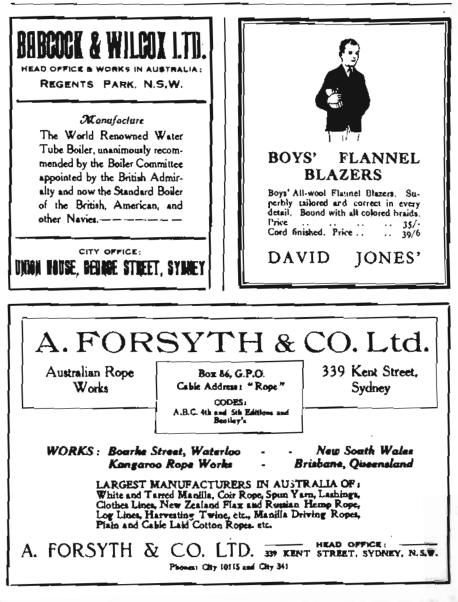
Admiral Sir Robert H. Harris has died in his 84th yeat. During the Boer War he was Commander-in-Chief at the Cape and in recognition of his services in rushing up naval guns to beseiged Ladysmith he was awarded the K.C.B and promoted to Vice-Admiral.

The Chantiers Novals Francais have now delivered the 1,450-ton flotilla leader OxAGE to the French Admiralty. In her recent trials she attained a speed of 33.8 knots. Hersister OURAGAN attained 44 knots.

It is expected that on the completion of the British battleships NELBON and RODNEY they will join the Mediterranean Fleet.

The appointment of Captain of the Fleet in the Mediterranean has been given to Captain Arthur K. Bedford, in succession to Captain J. Hallett, C.B.E.

The surprise condemnation of the British submarine L.g is explained by the defects that it would be too expansive to rectify. Her place will be taken on the China Station by the L. 27, which recently completed at Sheemess.



Songs the Sailors Shouldn't Sing.



BILL (to Boy in his first dusting) 1 " Cut yourself a prece of cake and make yourself at home."

#### NAVAL NOTES-Continued.

Owing to the British coal strike, the construction of the new cruiser Sussex is being held up.

All officers and men of the British Navy may now be ordered to make casual aircraft flights in the course of their duties. No extra pay will be granted for this.

Surgeon Rear-Admiral C. M. Bendnell, C.B., has relixed six years under the age limit to facilitate the promotion of junior officers. Among other things he was the inventor of a life saving whistcoat.

The Soviet Balic Flees recently took a cruise off the coast of Esthonia. The Inspector of the Red Army, Kamenoff, was present in the battlecruiser MARAT (formerly the PATROPAVLOVSK).

The British cruiser DUBLIN, which was completed in 1912 and which was placed on the sale list last year following the cancellation of her projected refit, is being scrapped.

The reconstruction of the old British wooden battleship INPLACABLE has now been completed and she has been berthed at Falmouth.

A Liverpool master stevedore has invented a life-saving device for submarines, to be used in the event of a failure to rise.

The British cruiser CONSTANCE has paid off for a long refit at Chatham Dockyard.

The British destroyer ROSALIND, first commissioned in 1916, condemued last year under economy measures, has arrived at Garston for scrapping.

In honour of the anniversary of King Feisal's accession to the Throne, the Royal Indian Marine ship LAWRENCE flew the flag of Iraq at her musthead and fixed a 21-gun salute. This is the first time that Iraq's flag has been flown by a warship.

No more promotions to the rank of Royal Marine Gunner will be made in the future in the British Navy.

The British battleship AJAX, which is now being prepared for sale, has been replaced by the CAN-TERBURY as S.N.O's Ship, Nore Reserve. The latter will replace the CLEOPATRA in the Second Cruiser Squadron in November.

The British battleship RANILLIES is now undergoing an extensive refit upon which over  $\mathcal{L}$  100,000 will be expended. She was the first vessel to make use of the new floating dock at Devonport.

The establishment of a naval Depot at Pembroke Docks has now been practically decided upon, probably for the training of specialist ratinga-

# BOY TRAINING for the Royal Australian Navy.

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THE NAVY LEAGUE (N.S.W. Branch) in collaboration with the Australian National Defence League is actively placing before the public the reasons why it is imperative to continue training boys for the service by the system that has been followed with such -minent success during the last 14 years.

The Federal Government's main proposed alterations of the present principle of training are to recruit the individual at a much later age – from 17 to 21 years—and to cut down the period of training from 12 months to 3 months.

These very drastic changes of principle appear to be thought necessary as a measure of economy at the present time

Such a saving—for what it amounts to relatively —is felt by executives of these leagues to be dangerous to the future well-being of the service. After all, we may have ships up-to-date in equipment and the last word in naval science and experience, but one must also have—for them to be of any use whatsoever—men trained to man them efficiently, and to use the many highly complex instruments and tools with which to-day a war vessel simply bristles. It shows itself as a saving in the expense of training a keen, skilled *personnel* —the great human equipment of the service, upon whom in the last resource this arm of defence depends.

It may be pointed out here that criticism in regard to the cessation of boy training is in no way concerned with the question of shore or ship establishment. That, in the particular case, the "Tingira" has been found to be inadequate is not in point. The system of training of boys at a plastic age and over a fairly lengthy and contin uous period of time and that of the proposed alternative, are the only questions really in issue.

Please interest at least ONE friend in our Sea Cadet Movement.

# The Passing of H.M.S. Blenheim.

SY PRANK C. NOWER.

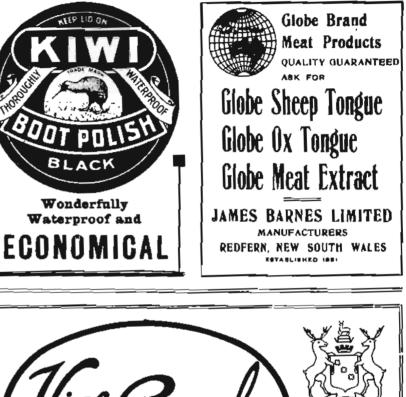
OVERS of the old ships and naval sentimentalists have so bitterly regretted the passing of so many fine ships from the pre war list, although we have very few men-of war which appealed to the enthusiasis like the vessels that were built under the Naval Defence Act and in the years immediately following, that the towing away of H M.S. BLERHEIM to the scrappers, has attracted a lot of attention in Great Britain and has released a flood of memories. She and her sister the BLAKE caused such a stir when first they came out in 1800 that they will always be of interest to the studers, while as she was the last of the old type of cruiser with a ram bow, two tall funnels with just the right rake, and a general air of symmetry, she was particularly popular when cruisers had gone into cupper stems and a generally untidy outline.

In the late eighties the British Admiralty suddealy realised that they were lamentably short of cruisers, and that the trade lanes on which the existence of the country depended were very largely unprotected in case of war. Accordingly they got the Naval Defence Act passed by Parliament, which permitted the construction of a big fleet on a loan raised for that purpose. The BLENHEIM and her sister the BLAKE were two of the first ships to be so built, the former being constructed by the Thames Ironworks, a firm which had the shipyards where some of the most famous of the old East Indiamen were built, but which went out of business some fifteen years ago. She was built very largely as a reply to the French DUPUY DE LONE, which was then under construction, and about whose features wonderful stories had been told in England. In her general design she was a development of the belted cruisers that had been built in the 'sighties, but the substitution of a protective deck for the short belt permitted a high speed to be obtained. The BLENHELM and BLAKE were the first British ships to be given atmour. d casements for their secondary armament, and the first to have a special armoured glacis round their engineroom hatches.

But their primary purpose was speed, and they were the first British warships to be given four distinct sets of triple expansion engines, although the Italians had already tried the experiment. The engines and boilers occupied nearly two-thirds of the length of the ship. The engines were in four separate compartments, the two on either side being coupled together and easily disconnected, so that the ship could cruise on the after engines only. This was a feature with which many engineers disagreed, for they said that if the after engines had so much more work than the forward ones the bearings would wear down, and when they were all coupled up for full speed the shafts would be found to be out of line. The engines were supplied by six double-ended cylindrical boilers, which at first gave a certain amount of . trouble, but were afterwards slightly altered in a most satisfactory (ashion.

As regards armament the BERNHEIM had two 9.3-inch guns mounted fore and aft and ten sixinchers on the broadside. For defence against torpedo craft she had 16 three-pounder quickfirers and 3 Nordenfeldt machine guns firing a .45-inch bullet. In addition she had two 9-pounder muzzleloaders for work ashore The torpedo tubes werke 14 inches in diameter, two of them being submerged and two above water.

Her trials were a little disappointing, for her maximum speed was 21.28 knots for four hours instead of the 22 for which she was designed, while the mean of eight hours was only 20.4 knots. However, she steadily improved on service, and when nearly thirty years old she was still good for ao knots. Although the Naval Defence Act had provided for the construction of a large number of cruisers it had not made any provision for their crews, and the natural result was that most of them had to be paid off into reserve as soon as they were commissioned, while boys were being passed through the training ships as fast as they could be given a thorough naval education. So it happened that from 1893 to 1894 the BLENHEIM was haid up at Chatham, and before she had ever been properly





commissioned her ten 6-inch breech-loading guns were taken out and replaced by quick-firers. She was finally commissioned in May, 1894, to relieve an older ship in the Channel Squadron and served with that Bag until 1898.

In 1895 she was taken off her regular service to carry the remains of the late Canadian Premier across the Atlantic, and the voyage tested her seaworthiness to the utmost. She had bad weather practically the whole of the time and proved herself rather wet forward, so that some people were a little doubtful as to how her bow gun would handle in rough weather. Further tests, however, proved that it was quite efficient. In 1896 she was sent out to the Canaries to bring home the body of Prince Henry of Battenburg. About this time one of her midshipmen was Kenneth Mackenzie-Grieve, who will be remembered on both sides of the Atlantic for his part in Allcock's first Atlantic flight.

In 1897 she had a most peculiar accident, for the giant French sailing ship FRANCK was lying in the Channel when the BLERMEIK took her lights to be the lanterns of two fishing boats and tried to steer between them. Very little damage was caused and the efficers of the BLENHEIN were found blameless, largely on account of the character of the Frenchman's lights.

In 1868 she was employed on trooping service to China, and three years later went out to that station for three years. In 1905 she went into the Reserve at the Nore after having £35,000 spent on her re-fit, but in the following year further money was spent to convert her into a sea-going torpedo depot ship. Her armament was reduced to four 6-inch guns and ten light quickfirers, while she was fitted up with a number of workshops and coaling facilities for the destroyers under her charge. Her work was very largely at Harwich, where she grounded twice, in 1909 and 1911, but on neither occasion did she sustain any material damage. Just before the was she was sent down to the Mediterranean on similar duty and was kept busy with the Dardanelles operations and other campaigns in those waters. During the way the necessity of pulling every available gun into merchant ships caused her armament to be reduced to one 4-inch and seven old 14-pounder guns, but

after the Armistice this was increased to three 4 inch and one 12-pounder.

In 1921 she was brought home to the Nore and commissioned as the depot ship at Harwich for the Central Reserve of Mine-sweepers. On this she relieved her aister, the BLAXK, which went to the scrappers. In 1922 she was transferred with her charges to Sheeness, and remained there until she was paid off to prepare for sale to the scrappers. In Sentember she was towed away to be broken up-

# Forthcoming Navy League Concert.

A Concert is being arranged to help Bradquarter's Fund of the League. It will be held at the King's Hall, Hunter Street, on Wednesday, the s5th December, at 8 p.m. The programme aimed at is the presentation of a varied, interesting and unique entertainment.

It is hoped that there will be given a one-act play, some music, songs and dancing; and in addition humourous sketches and monologues.

The King's Hall has limited accommodation and so intending patrons should bespeak early their reservations. There is no doubt that out of such a comprehensive and exhaustive variety of artistic representation there will be found something to appeal to everyone's taste and liking; so that it is hoped that apart from the object (the raising of a sum of money for League purposes) the concert will be valued intrinsically for its own sake and supported by those members and their friends who desire this kind of entertainment.

Reservations may be booked for the price of 43. 4d. and may be obtained straitway by application to the Navy League Office, 6 Dalley St. (8 7808). Ordinary admission is charged at the popular price of 23.

Members are requested to interest and enrol a friend





The Navy League is Non-Sectarian.

The Navy League is Non-Political.

Ma J MARGAR

My I H WART

Mr 4 878848

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J NAME AND

Wr. S. WALKER

## SUB-BRANCH AND COMPANY NEWS.

DRUMMOYNE-

RIOHMOND -

BALMAIN - M' H. Officer-in Sharge Mr. W. MALLEY H. NORTH BY DNEY - Officer-in Share Mr. W. L. MALLEY H. NORTH BY DNEY - Officer-in Share Mr. W. L. MALLEY H. LANE OOVE - Officer-in Share Mr. M. M. MALLEY U.S. BOOTEN MILLION - MILLION - MILLION 0000EE-GLOVELLY - Officer-in Share Mr. M. H. WILLI

# Oswald McMaster Gold Medal for Signalling.

This medal was competed for on Saturday, October (6th, at Birchgrove Oval, in the presence of many spectators and supporters of the League and its Sac Cadets.

We had the good fortune to obtain the services of Commissioned Instructor J. F. Warner, R.A.N., and Chief Yeoman of Signals, S. Hopper, who 7 ted as judges and who, further, have courteously lurnished a full report on this important contest.

After the first round it was found that 7 cadets out of 20 had scored 100 per cent. marks. The neat eliminating round winnowed the number down to 2-B. Collins of North Sydney and D. Walker of Drummoyne. The former after a very close contest with D. Walker was declared the winner and medallist.

After reciting the features of the competition the report ends:--"To the winner we offer our most hearty congratulations, to the remainder our admiration for the splendid spirit exhibited throughout, and to all our hope that the keen interest, so evident on this occasion, may continue to be taken in all your spheres of training, the results of which must be a source of great satisfaction to your finstructors and to all who are so interested in the League as to make it possible for you to attain such splendid heights of efficiency."

BONDI-ROBE BAY - Priver . In the LE

BIROHGBOVE Street M. Charge

Altogether an excellent event, which proved incontestably the very fine material that the Sea Cadet Officers have worked up and trained for the signal branches of their respective companies.

#### NORTH SYDNEY

#### (Contributed by Miss Murroy)

The Company turned up in good numbers to the event at Birchgrove Park on the 16th of October, the occasion for competing for the Oswald McMaster Gold Medal for signals, and were all very proud that P.O. Boy Collins won the much coveted medal.

The cathcads are proving most useful and are a great asset to the depot. They are situated in full view of the ferry wharf on the bend, and are thus clear of traffic and over deep enough water. The work of erection was carried out entirely by officers and cadets; and this method of securing the boat will mean a great saving and certainly lengthen its life. It also gives the means of performing the evolution of hoisting and lowering—a most important item of boat work and in itself good team work and physical exercise.

Preparations are going on apace for the Christmas Camp at Deep Creek, Narrabeen. We hope that the whole Company, in association with the newly-formed Mosman Bay Company, will attend. The period of camping will extend from Xmas Eve until mid-day, New Year's Day.

We are pleased to report that 16 new recruits have joined the Company during the last month, and the Mosman Company is increasing steadily, and is looking forward to the time when their depot arrangements will be finalised. A meeting is being convened on the 17th of November to elect a sub-committee for this district, and thereafter all should go well with Mosman.

A boxing tournament was held recently one recreation night at depot when some interesting and sporting events were witnessed. Those participating were in order of their matches l'aylor v. Poole, Atkins v. Boyd, C. Clarke v. F. Smith, E. Collins v. F. North, B. Collins v. R. Sylvester.

This month has seen two functions which have been successful in the raising of depot fund. All appreciate Mrs. Ralston's kind thought in leading her house on the 25th October for a Bridge and Mabjongg evening. A very pleasant time was spent by the guests, and when the final returns are in we hope that a good sum of money goes to the fund. Among those present were Mrs. Ralston, Misse Ralston, Miss Francis Glasson, and the Misses Murray.

A very enjoyable ball was organised by Mrs. Butcher and ladies of the Welfare Committee, and took place on the 30th October at Warringah Hall. It was very well attended, there being well over 200 persons present. Another good addition to the funds is expected thereby, and our thanks are given to all those who worked so energetically for the success of this function.

Altogether, North Sydney and Mosman Bay Companies are in a thriving condition numerically and financially, and attendance for drill and training has been wonderfully keen.

#### LANE COVE.

#### (Contributed by Mr. R. M. Sammerville, O.C.

This has been a fairly busy month with us. The usual nightly parades have been held, but not much boat work has been carried out owing to other work which has occupied our Saturday afternoons. Two Church parades have been held this month—one at the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Mr. MacDonald delivered a fine address to the young people, and the other at the Methodist Church, where they heard another good address.

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The competition for the Oswald McMaster medal was very keenly contested at Birchgrove Oval, and some very exciting tugs-of-war took place. In the signalling competition the examiner expressed his surprise at the proficiency shown by the boys in receiving the messages.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the Royal Naval House on Nelson night; and the way in which the boys applauded the items on the programme, spoke volumes as to the popularity of the artists.

Amongst the presentations that evening P. O. Frank Pritchard received a sheath knife for regular attendance during year 1925. Cadet Frank Caldecoat received a medal for knots, bends, and hitches, and Cadet John Martin received the "Viking" watch for punctuality.

Misses Darcey and Gooch conducted a dance in the School of Arts, Lane Cove, but the results are not yet to hand. Those who attended had a very pleasant evening.

On Saturday, 30th October, the Company headed a procession of decorated cars and vehicles to the Longueville Park for a carnival in aid of the North Shore Hospital.

Mr. A. W. Craig, of Wahroonga, has very kindly donated a number of books to the Company's library, and to that gentleman we tender out best thanks.

During the month we have enrolled one new recruit-E. McGissen.

#### DRUMMOYNE.

(Contributed by Writer C.P.O. Everinghow)

We take the opportunity to congratulate North Sydney Company on their victory in the McMaster Medal competition, but we can also assure them that there is no doubt about next year's winner. The fruits of Mr. Hincheliff's labour were hardly ripe on that day.

On the night of the 21s. October (Nelson Day) the Company attended at Royal Naval House. The boys enjoyed it thoroughly, and the thanks of the Company are extended to those artists who helped to make it so enjoyable. The belated Cochrane shield also came into our possession on on that night.

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## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL



BIRCHGROVE COMPANY'S BRASS BAND.

. On Saturday, 23rd, we sailed up to Abbottsford in the cutter and viewed the Sydney Rowing Club's regatts.

Saturday, 30th, the Company rowed across ta Gladesville Reserve and indulged in a swim.

Saturday, 5th November, the Company made their way up to Abbottsford Baths in the gig "Quambi."

A nett profit of 10/- was realized on the camp, and it was decided to put it towards the purchasing of three silver medals which are to be competed for. One is for signalling, another for general seamanship, and the third for good conduct, dress, etc.

Captain Smith gave us some slate-coloured paint, and on Monday, 1st November, our O.C. came down and painted the gig.

NEW RECRUITS .- Soady, Stokes, Crick, Duker, Edgerton, Williams and Nicholson.

BIRCHGROVE.

On Thursday, October 7th, at our Welfare Meeting Mr. Billam visited us and was introduced to 34 of our adult members, also to 12 young ladius of our Felix Club. He was an interested

Continued page 12.

#### The following poem deals with that spirit of altruistic helpfulness shown by certain adults towards those younger in age and experience.

The Navy League's Officers and Instructors, who are giving their time, work and thought to the Sea Cadeta, are practical illustrations of this self-imposed trust and are in the true sense "Bridge Builders."

#### THE BRIDGE BUILDER.

An old man, travelling a lone highway. Came at the evening, culd and gray, To a charm deep and wide. The old man oremaed in a twilight dim, For the sallen stream held no lears for him. And be tarmed when he reached the other side. And bounded a bridge to man the tide. "'Old mon," cried a follow pligrim near, "You are wasting your arrough in building here, Your journey will end with the ending day And never again will you pass this way. You have passed the cleam deep and wide, Why build a bridge at eventiste". "The builder raised his old gray bead : "'that a bridge at eventise". This stored, on the path I nave come, "he said, "This stored when been maght to me, To that fait-haired youth may a pitfall be— He, too, meat even the twilight dim, (tood triend, I am building this bridge for him."

-**A** NON.

## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.

spectator of the business-like way the meeting was conducted by its lady officers. Mr. Cooper our O.C. welcomed the visitor on behalf of those present who in reply said how heartcoing it was to witness such enthusiasm and efficiency and to see so many responsible ladies and gentlemen taking such an interest in the see-cadet movement so that they gave much of their time, ability and practical help to the training and entertainment of the boys of their branch.

He pointed out, further, the need for a wide unity in the cade: movement; and the efficiency and keenness as exemplified by the supporters of Birchgrove augured well, not only for Birchgrove, but for the sea cadet movement as a whole.

We formed a Guard of Honour with so of our cadets on the occasion of the opening of the Balmain Memorial Hall by His Excellency, Lord Stonehaven. The Governor-General, asking to be introduced to the officer-in-charge, then inspected our coatingent and complimented the boys on their smart and cleanly appearance. The Miss Charles-Fairfas Flag and Molfat Colours and other Company Bags were explained to him on request.

Apropos of this, the night before—to be exact t1.30 p.m. the powers that be sent out an S.O.S. for bandsmen to the depot with the result that siz of our bandsmen joined the Rozelle Band and thus obtained speedy baptism of playing in public.

The Rozelle Bandmaster expressed surprise when informed afterwards that these cadets had only had a month's tuition and he was highly complimentary. Once again Birchgrove slipped into the breach !

We feel that Headquasters will be inundated with thanks for the Nelson Day Concert. Birchgrove enjoyed themselves to the last man and were pleased indeed to meet old ships again. We feel it would not be amiss to have more concerts, etc., whereat the companies come together and fraternize and say A Grand Navy League Concert twice a year-we are sure the tickets would sell like hot cates, especially if all companies, with their Welfare Committees' got right behind them.

Birchgrove Company send heartiest congratulations to all cadets who won watches and medals and extend their thanks to all the various artists who helped in the success of the Nelson Concert and also to the State Military Band, who gave of their best.

Our circle of friends is extending everyday. The Birchgrove Sailing Club's 14-footers put on a Navy League Handicap race on Saturday, 30th October, and 13 cadets were required for the 13 boats entered. Mr. Phillips' "Thelms" won in a keenly fought context and the fine sportsmanship shown by the crews was an education to our lads, besides the fine experience they gained of sailing. The report from the club speaks highly of their usefulness in this capacity. Each crew entertained their cadet with cakes and soft drinks; and to show the good feeling between the club and ourselves, these races are to be continued and the Sub-branch and the Sailing Club are linking up for future events and activities. What other clubs are willing to put up a race for the younger brother as Birchgrove has done?

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Recently, through the good offices of Mr. Silk our President, the cutter was hoisted for repairs and we hope to have her in the water by the 13th November, the day of the race. Mr. Wells undertook to pains her himself, the other officers being otherwise engaged; while Mr. Whitmore painted the whaler which is now in the water again.

Time devoted to the interests of the Branch is the order of the day among officers of our depot and we feel that we are fortunate in having the services of so many imbued with the spirit of helping the boys and who keep the depot running so smoothly and efficiently.

# ROSE BAY-BONDI.

Another busy month has passed since our last issue, during which time we have managed to crowd in as usual a good deal of work.

Trips to Manly, Balmoral, Clifton Gardens, Neilsen Park, Shark Island were made, and a good deal of swimming indulged in. With the advent of the warm weather this pastime is decidedly popular with the boys, some of whom are no mean exponents of the natatorial art, and with a bit of coaching should be able to hold their own in good company. We would like to give them a try-out with the "speed kings" of the other companies.

The 21st October (Trafalgar Day) was celebrated by the usual function at the Royal Naval House. Big musters from the various companies, accompanied by their standard bearers, buglers and drummers, made an imposing sight at the assembling point in Grosvenor Street, and very favourable comments were made on their smart appearance. A very fine programme, which every one enjoyed, made the night pass all too soon.

Various prizes recently won were distributed during the interval to the winners of the various events.

Mrs. Mayne, on behalf of Mrs Hamilton Marshall (at present in England), presented the Rose Bay-Bondi Sub-Branch with a splendid Union Jack, which was most acceptable and of which we are veryproud. Mrs. Mayne donated a standard carrier

# The Navy in Peace Time.

BY LINCT.-COMPARIES. II. MOLLASTON, M.M. (RETINED).

T T has always been casier to make war than to preserve peace. A declaration of war has frequently been the line of least resistance, whereas the preservation of peace has as frequently entailed difficult diplomatic exchanges over a long period coupled with correct and properly timed movements of the actual implementa of war in such a way that these movements cannot be construed as acts of hostility.

Where the British Empire is concerned, it is practically always the Navy which is called upon for a "demonstration," which will bring the other party to the dispute into line. Assuming that in any particular circumstances the diplomats and statesmen have done all they can, and that it is time for the Navy to take a hand, I propose, by means of one or two instances, to show how the work is done. A recital of these instances will show how absolutely essential it is that the Naval nower of England shall be maintained, not only for the welfare and prosperity of the Empire, but for that of every other civilized and uncivilized nation. An example that has come very opportunely to hand deals with the recent political disturbances in Egypt, a country in which the Empire is vitally interested on account of the Suez Canal and the territory's output of cotton which is the raw material of England's second largest industry.

In accordance with British custom Egypt became an independent kingdom after the late war-the country being then deemed capable of looking after its own affairs. England, however, retained some say in the matter, knowing of old that native races are apt to experience political growing pains in the early stages of independence. This happened in the case of Egypt, and the anti-British element did not stop short of murder.

In the political upheaval that followed, it became essential for the preservation of civilised interests that the Egyptian extremise leader, Zaghlul Pasha, should not accept political office. The part played by a single British man-of-war in the subsequent proceedings is excellently told in a

leader on 16th June last in the Napel and Military Record, the leading naval weekly in England. The leader is entitled "Silent Pressure."

"The arrival of the battleship Resolution at Alexandria during the recent political crisis in Egpt, proved a strong, silent factor in dispelling what at one time threatened to develop into a very serious situation. The people of Alexandria gazed across to the still remaining rains of the old forts and remembered what happened on the 11th July, 1882."

That was the occasion of the Bombardment of Alexandriz, when not only silent demonstration but decisive action became imperative in somewhat similar circumstances. It was on that occasion that Lord Charles Beresford-then commanding a small gun-boat, the Condor-first came into prominence through his handling of his ship, and caused the British Commander-in-Chief to make the famous signal, "Well done, Condor." That, however, is by the way

"The Resolution looked peaceable enough as she lay within Alexandria's wonderful breakwater, but her presence was of unmistakable significance. Zaghlul Pasha, who probably has a much greater respect for a single battleship than for all the diplomats in the British Empire, decided that he would not accept office after all. Once again had been proved the accuracy of Nelson's dictum that "a British warship is the best negotiator in Europe," The Resolution did no negotiating at all. She merely came to Alexandria and showed herself. But the 'ailent pressure' of this perfectly unobtrusive demonstration achieved its purpose. As a mere hint, it was most effective. The late Lord Charles Beres ford used to say that battleships were much cheaper than battles."

Which is only another way of putting what Nelson said, and which is also only a variant of the commercial saying, that fire insurance is much cheaper than a fire.



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Examples of the inducate exerted in this way by the R.N. could be multiplied many times; but perhaps the most famous and important occasion when the White Ensign exerted its silent pressure in the interests of world peace arose during the Spanish-American war. On that occasion-about 28 years ago-the German and American Beets were anchored in Manilla Bay. So was a small British gunboat-"bug-traps" we used to call them in the service-commanded by Captain Chichester. Germany did not view with favour America's actions in the Phillipines, and the two flects- German and American-were just about ready to fly at each others' throats. If they had the result might have been an upheaval similar to that which did break out in 1914. Chichester sized up the situation, and during the night when relations were most strained he pulled up his anchor and took up a new position exactly midway between the two fleets, so that whichever first opened fire could not do so without risk of hitting Chichester's ship. Neither side was game to do thei, and a German-American war was avested. The sequel provided incidentally the most effectively diplomatic answer ever given on a vital occasion. The American Commander-in-Chief was Admiral Dewey. The German Admiral called on Chichester and asked point blank what he would do if fire were opened on the Americans. "That," replied Chichester, "is known only to Admiral Dewey and myself."

It is not unnatural that with the very rapid expansion of the Royal Navy in the 15 years preceding the late war the opportunity for such demonstration of "silent pressure " should have been fairly numerous. In my own short experience I witnessed three as an unimportant and very junior officer in the British Mediterranean Fleet. The first was about the middle of 2904, when two Russian privateers-the Petersburg and Smolensk-started holding up newsral traffic in the Red Sea. The Russo-Japanese was in progress, and we naturally objected to P. & O. boats being interfered with, so the Mediterranean fleet went for a cruise in the Eastern Mediterranean, calling at Alexandria and Port Said, at the latter place for only a lew hours. It was quite enough. The Petersburg and Smolensk were withdrawn.

On another occasion about that time we were having a frontier dispute with Turkey; and the genial Turk as usual seemed prepared to bluff up to the last moment. We got-to put it colloquially-fed up, and decided to bring matters to a head; so the Mediterranean Fleet moved up to Phaleton Bay near Athens and just across the Acgean Sea from Turkey's front door at the Dardanelles. As our anchors dropped we carried out the evolution known as "landing every available man." This consisted in putting all our boats in the water and loading them with all available officers, scamen, marines and stokers, each armed with a rifle and ammunition and carrying a supply of provisions and water. About ten minutes after anchoring, about 5,000 armed and provisioned men and twenty or so twelve-pounder field guns were in the boats ready to land. I think we also had the men's suits dyed khaki to give an added touch of realism. This was done in full sight of Athens and Phaleron, and was duly reported -as it was intended to be-to Constantinople. The Turk then gave in.

The other occasion was when the Russian Baltic Fleet set out for Japan during the Russo Japanese war. They would, of course, have much preferred to go through the Suez Canal and thereby save the long voyage round Africa. The Canal being more or less inter-nationalised, complications might well have ensued had they done so owing to the conflict of opinion amongst European countries regarding the war. The situation was quite sufficiently complicated as it was, so the British Government decided it would be best if the Canal were not available for the Russians. The Mediterranean Fleet therefore went to Gibraltar, at the entrance to the Mediterranean, a cruiser squadron kept in touch with the Russian Fleetand they went round Africa.

You may remark that its all very well for the powerful British navy to rattle sabres and shake fists at Turks and Russians and other weaker nations; that being so strong, there is no great credit due to it for succeeding in frightening these nations. To which I would, in reply, ask you to consider what the position would be if the British navy were allowed to become so weak as to lose its ability to frighten. No one-least of all in the navy itself—wishes to acquire a reputation for beroism or anything of the kind because Turkey or Egypt has been rightly scared into submission, but the navy does ask for credit for being able to use its power effectively and fairly in the interests of peace. Were it not for the R. N. every tuppenny-half-penny Balkan squabble would probably develop into a war which might again cause a European conflagration.

The power of the British navy has never been misused, and it never will be misused while England and the Empire are ruled by such men as have controlled our destinies in the past. Even Ramsay MacDonald laid down eight new tight cruisers, and thereby got into hot water with his followers of the impracticable "universal brotherhood" persuasions.

But there are other besides international situations where the British navy comes in useful. As an example, I will quote the remainder of the Noval and Military Record leader, from which J have already quoted :-

" In a very different way battleships quietly but effectively played a part in the late general strike in England. It is said—and probably with truth—that nothing so disconcerted the Glasgow hot-bed of Communists as the appearance of the *Hood* in the Clyde. As a display of armed force there is nothing so impressive in the world as a big warship."

We in Australia know the *Hood* personally and may judge the effect.

"She gave her message without necessity of making a signal or swinging a gun. Nobody on Clydeside ever for a moment imagined that the Hood would do anything more than the sitent and look majestic. It was the vague sense of what she could do that appealed. Soldiers with machine guns could clear Sauchichall-siteet of people; the Hood with a few salvoes, from ten miles away, could clear Glasgow of Sauchichall-street."

You may naturally ask why, if the British navy is so powerful and useful and has such a deterrent effect on would be war-makers, it did not succeed in preventing the 1914-1918 outbreak. The R.N. prior to August, 1914, had done everything possible to stave off that event, but unfortunately

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British diplomacy and the navy found itself up against a nation and a man in the person of the Kaiser who were unable to read the signs aright and who, in spite of the R.N., decided to go on. The Kaiser and his advisers read their history wrong and concluded that England would not enter the war. They did not realise that practically every European was in which England has participated had for its ultimate object the prevention of Antwerp and its waterways falling into the hands of a powerful Continental nation. It was not because the Kaiser had not a wholesome respect for the British navy, it was because he miscalculated, and, counting on the Irish trouble which was then pretty bad, and mis reading history he thought England both could not, and would not enter the war. The navy did not fail in its great work as the world's peace-keeper, because it was arrayed against a man with an unusually idiotic kind of brain

The foregoing gives a brief and a very imperfect idea of the kind of work in which the navy is almost perpetually engaged; but where concrete examples of the effect of naval movements are available, there are doubtless many more occasions on which the proximity or unexpected appearance of a British man-of-war on a "showing the Fing " cruise must have acted a deterrent to some scheme or other of the hatching of which our diplomats may have been in complete ignorance. It has therefore been a cardinal point of Brilish naval policy to keep the White Ensign prominently in the international eye. Of late, however, financial considerations and the reduction of ships in commission have rendered it difficult to do this to the same extent as heretofore. The cruise of the Hood and her consorts stands out as practically the only example since the end of the war, though the Prince of Wales and the Renown did very fine work.

England being therefore so hampered it is open to the Dominions-and especially Australia-to lend a hand; and it is a matter of profound amazement to the writer that this country has made no attempt to assist in the present Chinese situation. The absence of the Australian Flag from Chinese waters at the present moment must lend colour to the supposition that Australia's Navy is only to be used in war time-and that war is therefore anticipated, the R.A.N. not being available for police purposes in consort with the other civilised nations. It must also be construed as pointing to some vital difference of opinion between Australia and England regarding the Chinese situation, which has been admittedly brought about by "Red" elements inspired from Moscow. Anti-Empire organisations and nations which are jealous of our power and influence will derive much comfort from this neglect on Australia's part, and the situation is aggravated by the fact that during the Yangise operations Lieutenant-Commander F. C. Darley, who was killed, was actually an Australian citizen, albeit he was serving in the Royal Navy.

It is not too late now to correct the mistake; but it is to be hoped that in any future circomstances the natural step will be taken immediately to avenge an Australian life and to range Australia unhesitatingly on the side of England in the maintenance of peace and good order and the suppression of murder, piracy, and confiscation. Only thus can Australia show that she really is a nation.

#### DEFINITIONS.

The following definitions may be found useful and interesting to readers in general, and especially to N. L. Sea Cadets. From time to time as space allows, such information referring to ships, to their rig, and the like, will be given in the JUURNAL :-

SHIP: PULL-BLUGED-SHIP. — A three-masteriship: foremast, main-mast and mizeo-mast; each mast is fitted with a lopmast, topgallant-mast, and royal mast; all are square-rigged - l.e., rigged with yards and square sails.

Form-mast SHP. -- A vessel baving four square rigged masts, viz., fore-mast, main-mast, mizeo-mast, and jiggermast.

BARQUE : BARZ. -- A three masted vessel : fore mast, main mast, and mizen-mast : the two foremost masts are square rigged as in a ship : the after or mizen mast has no yards, being fitted with a topmast only, and carries a geff-sail (sailed the spanker) and a gaff-topmil.



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## John Travers Cornwell, V.C. BOY-1st CLASS.

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#### PART III.

#### " FAITHFUL UNTO DRATH."

"HESTER" had played her part well. She returned with what was left of her crew and her guns to the third bastle cruiser squadron, which at once came into action. Our losses were heavy; splendid ships and splendid men had been sunk, for let us never forget that, as Admiral Jellicoe himself said, the Germans fought gallantly. But they already knew they were beaten, for their losses were heavier still, and when later the British Battle Fleet joined in the fight, the remnants of the German High Seas Fleet turned and fled to port under cover of the night. The Battle of Jutland was indeed a glorious victory.

When the fight was over and the wounded were carried below, the doctors saw that there was little hope for Jack Cornwell. As soon as it was possible he was taken ashore and placed in a hospital at Grimsby. He could still talk a little, and though in great pain and nearly too weak to speak, his quiet cheerfulness never left him. The matron asked him how the battle had gone, and he replied in simple sailor-like fashion, "Oh-wr carried on all right?" These were almost his last words. His mother had received a telegram from the Admiralty, and was on her way to her boy. At the end, just before he died, he said, "Give mother my love. I know she is coming."

And now I want you to read what the captain of the "Chester" wrote to the boy's mother, because it tells, in words which are already a part of British history, the story of Jack Cornwell's heroism :

" I know you wish to hear of the splendid fortitude and courage shown by your son during the action on May 31. His devotion to duty was an example for all of us. The wounds which resolted in his death within a short time were received in the first few minutes of the action. I'e remained

#### steady at his most exposed post at the gun, waiting for orders. His gun would not bear on the enemy: all but two of the ten crew were killed or wounded, and he was the only one who was in such an exposed position. But he felt he might be needed—and, indeed, he might have been; so he stayed there standing and waiting under heavy fire, with just his own brave heart and God's help to support him.

"I cannot express to you my admiration of the son you have lost from this world. No other comfort would I attempt to give to the mother of so brave a lad, but to assure her of what he was and what he did, and what an example he gave.

"I hope to place in the boys' mess a plate with his name on and the date and the words 'Faithful unto death.' I hope some day you may be able to come and see it there. I have not failed to bring his name prominently before my Admiral."

And when alterwards Admiral Jellicoe wrote his official report of the Bassle of Jutland, he added these words :

"A report from the Commanding Officer of 'Chester' gives a splendid instance of devotion to duty. Boy (1st class) John Travers Cornwell, of 'Chester,' was mortally wounded early in the action. He nevertheless remained standing alone at a most exposed post quietly awaiting orders till the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all round him. His age was 164 years. I regret that he has since died, but Î recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory, and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him."

Wonderful, thrilling words these. But so that you may never forget that, as I have said, Jack Cornwell, hero, was a boy like other boys, I am going to copy the last letter his father received

# THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

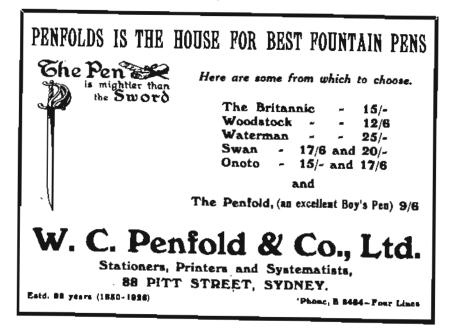
from him not many days before the battle. You'll like to read it because it's such an ordinary boyish letter :--

" Dear Dad,-

I remain, your ever-loving son, Jack." P.S.—" Cheer up, Buller me lad, we're not dead yet !"

THE UNKNOWN REEG. John Travers Cornwell, V.C., was buried with all the honours that the Navy and the Country could pay him. The Union Jack covered his coffin, upon which were graven the words "Faithful unto Death," famous sailors stood beside it, the great men of the land followed it to the grave, a Bishop read the burial service. The whole British Empire was represented at the funeral of a hero. And later, the King himself gave to Jack Cornwell's mother the Victoria Cross—the highest award "for valour" that only the noblest heroes wear.

Jack Cornwell died knowing nothing, thinking nothing of what the great world would think or say of him. He had "carried on all right," that was all he cared about. And, after all, he had done so little - he wished so much he could have done more. His gun had never fired, no orders had come through to him. "He fell he might be needed—and indeed he might have been." If only his gun could have hit the Germans. "His gun would not bear on the enewy." But he had done all he could.



He did not even knew that his Captain had seen him as he had stood at the by his gun awaiting orders. But he had done his job. He had karned the greatest lesson life could teach him. He had done his duty when, as he thought, no one on earth could see him—with "just his own brave heart and God's help to support him." And that's the greatest lesson life can teach you or me.

This little book is dedicated to the "glorious memory of unknown beroes." I'll tell you why. As I have written it I have thought so often of what might have happened if, instead of steaming back to the Grand Fleet, the "Chester" had gone down "with all hands." Ships have been sunk in battle again and again with not a single soul saved to tell the tale—not one. Were there boys and men on such ships as these whose heroism was as great as Jack Cornwell's? Very likely. Are there men and boys, women and girls, all over the world, in a thousand different way, every day showing the same pluck and courage and devotion ? Yes, I think so. No one hears of them. They are unknown heroes-but heroes just the same.

If no one had lived to tell of the way John Travers Cornwell, V.C., Boy 1st Class, stood alone by his gun in the Battle of Jutland, he, too, would have died an unknown hero. But a glorious hero just exactly the same.

CONCLUDED.

"A sailing ship has beauty 1. Whits or brown, When sails are full of wind the rigging huma As lively as an orchestra in town

A-tuning with their fingers and their thumbs, And the rain will tap most steady on your mains'), Like a kettle-drummer tapping on his drums.

She comes With her Lightened sails sonorous as the drums!" - will FRED THORLEY in

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### THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.

#### NELSON DAY CONCERT.

Nelson and the Battle of Trafalgar were fittingly commemorated on the arat October by the Navy League, when members, sea cadets and their parents met together at the Royal Naval House and enjoyed a concert specially arranged for this red-letter day in our calendar. Honorary Secretary, A. G. Milson, Esq., was in the chair, and introduced to the gathering the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C., K.C., M.P., who gave an address on Nelson and the vital meaning of Trafalgar in the history of the Empire. Mr. Hughes showed how this great sea success, which in the largest measure was due to the brilliant genius of Nelson, paved the way to the successful settlement of the British Empire as it stands to day. The free democracies of Angio-Saxon peoples spread throughout the Empire trace their continued existence, progress and prosperity to the event of this memorable day 121 years ago, which proved the domination of British sea-power over that of Napoleon and his allies' navies. It was the pivotal point of the long war which carried on for a further 10 years. From this distance of time we can now estimate its importance for the commonweat of Empire. Mr Hughes spoke of Nelson's personal qualities as a leader and an individual. There was a glamour about this great man which to men and women of the British race was irresistible. His strategy had never been surpassed. And he was no mere "dashing Rupert," for his victory at Trafalgar was the consummation of long months of ceaseless vigilance. This victory not only saved England but made possible the British Empire and Australia.

An carnest, thoughtful, inspiring address it was, appealing alike to young and old; and we thank Mr. Hughes for the interest and courtery he has shown thereby to the activities of the Navy League movement.

The N.S.W. State Military Band gave during the evening several excellent items, which reflected the spirit of the occasion, and which were heartily received. "Life on the Ocean," a descriptive fantasia, comprising a very full range of old sea pieces and songs which so aptly interpret the sea-spirit of Britishers, was the *piece de resistance* and was admirably executed by the Band. Out of a full and varied programme each item stood on its own. The excellent singing, humour and verastility of Mr. R. M. Reid, so akilfully backed by Mr. Godfrey at the piano, were greatly appreciated and applauded. Mr. Sid Simpson, keeping the fun going in rollicking style with his wonderful repertoire of camic songs and patter, received a great ovation. Miss Joyce Fidden recited; Birchgrove Ladies "hornpiped," and Lane Cove listle girls gave a costume song and dance; and all were deservedly given rousing applause for their individual items.

29

Mr. T. W. Arthur gave a short talk on Nelson's ship the "Foudroyant," and showed several interesting souvenits of this old and famous vessel. He took the opportunity during this interlude to present a piece of the "Victory's" oak and copper bolt to the distinguished guest and participant of the evening, Mr. W. M. Hughes.

Kodak (Australasia) Ltd. showed with their machine, the Ciné-Kodak, several moving pictures; among which was one depicting a series of studies of our cadets at work and play. The variety and scope of the boys' activities are not generally widely known, and many of the audience went away with a new vision of the meaning of our Navy League Sea Cadets.

A feature of the evening were the many presentations made to various teams and boys of the Sea Cadets. Mrs. Mayne kindly consented to officiate at the prize and trophy giving. She presented on behalf of her sister, Mrs. Hamilton Marahall, a flag to the Rose Bay-Bondi Company; on behalf of Mrs. Oswald McMaster, the Oswald McMaster Gold Medal for signalling to Bernard Collins, North Sydney Company; tug-ol-war medals to the senior team Birchgrove Company. Mr. H. Cochrane presented the Cochrane Shield to Drummoyne Company, and watches to boys of each Company chosen for their punctuality and attendance, which were also donate-i by this public-spirited gentleman.

The great night closed with the number "On the Quarter Deck" by the Band.

We thank all those who contributed their talents so whole-heartedly and spontaneously to the making of such a bright and enjoyable entertainment.

#### ROSE BAY-BONDI-Continued.

-specially made to fit the pole, thus enabling us to march with colours flying at all times. Our thanks to these two enthusiastic lady supporters for their generosity to Rose Bay-Bondi and other sub-branches whom they have helped from time to time.

During the month we had a visit from Mr. Billam to our training quarters at Bondi North, during which he took the opportunity to give the boys a short talk about their work as cadets, which was much appreciated. Mr. Billam also inspected our new home, the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Hall now nearing completion at Bondi.

We also had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Stone, O.C., Coogee-Clovelly, who gave us the benefit of his advice and experience. Mr. Stone, like the O.C.'s of the other Sub-branches, is always willing to lend a helping hand and place his services at our disposal at any time. This appears to be an outstanding feature among O.C.'s of all companies—nothing is too much trouble to help one another.

The opening of the new wing to the Bondi-North School by Mr. Alladis, M.L.A., gave the boys an opportunity to roll-up in full strength and to have their new flag well to the fore. In conjunction with a strong muster of Girl Guides a Guard was formed for the opening ceremony.

# NAVY LEAGUE OUTING.

Members of the Navy League, Sea Cadets, their officers, parents and supporters are cordially invited to be the guests of the N. L. Executive at an outing on Saturday afternoon the 37th November, to Shark Island. A chartered ferry will leave Darling Street wharf at 1.45 p.m. and Fort Macquarie at 2.15 p.m. abarp. Light refreshments will be provided, and appropriate sport events arranged for the cadets. The steamer will leave the island at 5 p.m.

#### RICHMOND.

Contributed by Mr. R. N. Wade, O.C.J. At the annual meeting of the Sub-branch Com-

At the annual meeting of the Sub-branch Committee the Lea-Wilson Cup was presented to Acting-P.O. Wade for proficiency throughout the year. Last year's winner, P.O. Martin, was a close runner-up, being only two points behind P. O. Wade.

We are sorry that we cannot get down for the Sydney Yachi Squadron's race.

We have just bought a whaler so that we shall get some rowing practice on the river, and thus lessen by a considerable amount the expense that we have been put to in the past for training down in Sydney.

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THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

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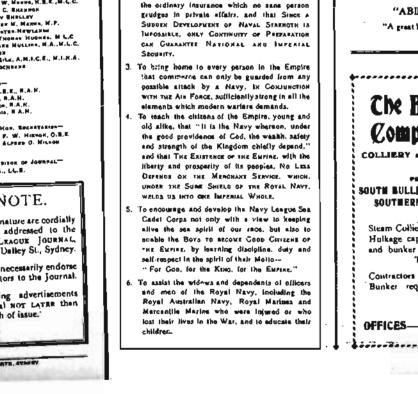
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#### THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL. 32 **ANTHONY HORDERNS'** -FOR EVERYTHING THE NAVY LEAGUE. We invite the amplest inves-Fat non-tigation into both quaitty THE BT. HOF. LORD STOKEHAVEN, P.C. O.C.M.G. D.S.O. and price of the goods we H. E. THE BRATE GOVERNON offer, and we are content ADMIRAL SIN OUDLEY DE CHAIR, K C.S., M.V.O. to leave the result to you. Upon this confidence the Passon ...... THE HOR BIR W. P. CULLEN, K.C.H.G., N.A., LL.G. vant business of ANTHONY HONDENNS' has been built. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEET a confidence not to be trifled BIR P. O. WALKY, K.B.E. Cowash W. Kros with by any statements of Sta A. MacConwice, M.O. Marna Keng ours that cannot be substan-JUNGS A. P. BACHINGUNS, M.A. Ben Rausen, Morness, X.W. tiated to the utmost extent. 2. Payme P. W. HINNER, O.B.E. Bon A. W. Mannes, M.B.R., M.L.G. ALFERT O. MILPOP C. M. C. BHANNON O. E. FAIRFAN, BA., LL O. HARBY BRELEY H. H. HARRIS WALTER M. MAXIN, M.P. E. F BIEFLOR S. FONTER.NEWLANN ANTHONY NORDERN & SONS, LIMITED A. COPASTT STARING THOTAL HUGHES. M L.C. A. J. WARRY CAPT. A. W. PPPRIS, P.R.Q S. Hon J. LANS MULLING, M.A., M.L.C. BRICKFIELD HILL, SYDNEY. CAPTAIN B. G. ONGER, P.R.O.B. T. FOR T. K. BILK, A.M.J.G.E., M.I.K.A. CAPT. O. BAILTH N. COCHEANS E. R. WHITE 1. J. BOOTS Hon. Managem-COMMODORS O. F. HUNS, C. H. R., H.A. H. CAPTONE J. S. RONINS, B.A.N. "PACIFIC" COMMETTER H. L. QUICE, H.A.N. COMMAPSER R. C. CARSIA, R.A.N. -----KALAD NIND Is splendid Household and C. M. C. 19148707 HARRY BHILLAY QUOAKIESPO RECENTANY, AND EDITOR OF JOURPAL STEAM COAL O. E. D. BILSON, B.A., LL.B. BRIGHT BURNING and PLEASE NOTE. GREAT HEATING Contributions of a suitable nature are cordially invited, and should be addressed to the POWER. EDITOR, THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL Wentworth Building, 6, Ualley SL, Sydney. The Navy Langue does not necessarily endorse the opinions of Contributors to the Journal. HEAD OFFICE: All alterations of standing advertisements 58 Pitt Street, Swiney, New Se should much the Journal NOT LATER than the tat day of the month of issue." ALBERT SIMS, Managar. PHONE : B 7808. Taleplane & 4417." Which we are an another is appreciate by H. T. BORN and many and a stant worth, when by

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AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE NAVY LEAGUE.

THE NAVY LEAGUE IS & Voluntary Patriotic

ticularly in connection with all matters concerning the sea. It upholds as the fundamental principle of

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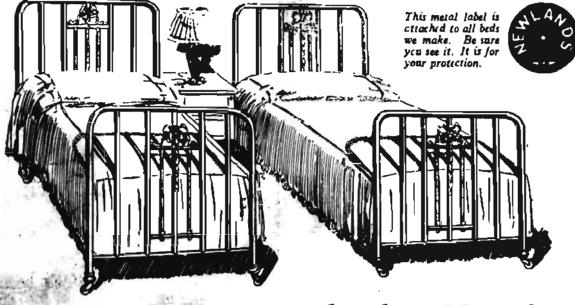
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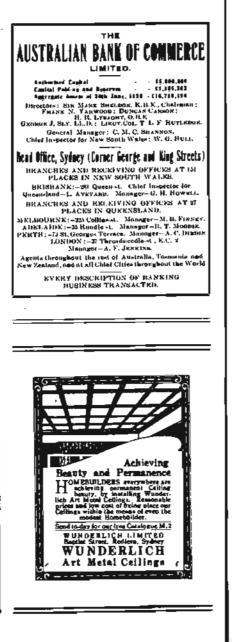
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## TAKING OUR BEARINGS.

THIS is the period of the year when we look back on the efforts, successes and failures of the past twelve months.

The Navy League of N.S.W. is steadily forging ahead, and is sowing the seed of its aims and objects among a widening public. Its chief factor of propagation is necessarily the JOURNAL which from the first day of its publication and thereafter through many stresses has month in and month out set forth the ever-constant need to educate the public in the affairs of naval armament and defence. The JOURNAL in this aim has for the most part been content to set out the facts in the knowledge that plain, unvarnished statements and information are in general sufficient for a reader to form an opinion. However, whenever the occusion warranted, facts and the deductions adduced therefrom have been added so that a clearer grasp of the situation may be obtained. In this connection, it may be mentioned, the question of boy-training for the Royal Australian Navy has recently been thrashed out in these columns, and we hope that Navy Leaguers as a body fully realise the importance of our protest and criticism against the discontinuance of this system.

During the year we have suffered the loss to the service of the League of Captain Beale. His hard work and unfailing orbanity made possible the position the League holds to day. Few realise the set backs and disappointments that have to be faced in inaugurating and building up an organisation such as this; and we can thank Captain Beale for the sphendid enthusiasm and self-effacing labour which he has devoted to the movement these even past years.

An increasingly important share of the League's work is that of the Sea Cadets. Here, again, in the past it has not been all smooth sailing. But perhaps trouble and seeming-failure sometimesonly come as tests; no movement grows strong and healthy by getting its own way without any resistance or disappointment. In life, for anything to grow and Bourish, it seems that obstacles are essentialespecially for full flowering. Nowhere, perhaps, in the world, is a spot so suitable for the Sea Cadet movement as this harbour of Sydney's. It is ideal for boat work, and its bays and creeks are admirable for the planting of depots. Our climate is such that there need hardly be any cessation of out-of-door training and sport ; and the camping spots are manifold and within easy access. Surely here, if anywhere, the League's cadet units should grow surprisingly; yet it is mainly a question of time. More and more is it becoming evident that for real success a Sub-branch needs to own its own depot. Once that is established, there is no tack of recruits, and, with the backing of efficient Subbranch and Welfare Committees, funds are ever available and wisely used. Once established, the annual cost per annum is relatively small ; the sum needed to cover overhead, depreciation and replacement of gear will be easily raised within the year by a well-organized depot. The much more than double effort at the present time of all branches, speaks volumes for their efficiency in this direction. Many are out to get their own building -and, what is more, are getting quite considerable sums funded away for this purpose; and at the same time they are keeping more than abreast of current expenditure.

It should be borne in mind that the Sea Cader needs and user expensive materials—such as brides and equipment, boat shed, slipways, gear, busides the ordinary camping outfits.

The initial cost of these items is often beavy, but once obtained they are very valuable averts.

Let us hope, therefore, by joint and individual efforts that many of our Branches during 1921 may become the personal owners of their own depots. Thereafter their uselulness and strength will increase far beyond what we know of them to-day; and this will be reflected in still greater measure in our aim of establishing a same, healthy and useful recreasion for our growing boys that they may come at last to the precious beritage of citizenship, clear-cyed and clear headed men.

2

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## When Smugglers Ran Cargoes of Spirits,

What Daniel Farrell Found in the Cave on the Pittwater Shore.

"Fair Barbarian's " Business in Broken Bay.

I N England where smuggling was long a highly organised and flourishing industry, there are few suitable stretches of coast without a "smugglers" cave" in which brandy, tobacco, lace and other highly taxed goods were stored till they could be sent inland. Or at least the local traditions are sure to say that it is a smugglers' cave.

Smuggling on the Australian coast has usually been carried out on different lines. As a rule there has been little "running" of cargoes of smuggled goods to be stored in caves till they were taken away. It has usually been a matter of sneaking goods through the Customs than of evading the Customs cordon altogether.

Where there was a chance of creating a tradition it has been missed. Newport, the seaside resort between Pittwater and the ocean a few miles north of Maniy, ought to have a smugglers' cave, but no one at Newport seems to worry about it. No local tradition preserves the memory of the days when bogsheads and casks of spirits were landed up night and hidden under the rocks till the coast was clear to send them away.

Few relics now remain further north, just inside the entrance to Broken Bay, of the Customs station that was established there over eighty years ago to keep the "fair traders" from plying their business there. The whole business might have passed from the memory of man but for some old reports preserved in the Historical Records of Australia.

There the story of the smuggling and of the way in which the smugglers lost their spirits are set forth in cold official language. Yet even in the official telling it is a very interesting story.

#### CLEARED FOR LOMBOK.

In the early forties certain merchants and traders in Sydney were in the habit of shipping spirits and tobacco from the bonding warehouses of Sydney, ostensibly for the islands of the Netherlands Indica, the South Seas, and other places beyond N.S.W., but actually with the intention of landing them on lonely parts of the coast of N.S.W. and so of getting them in free of Customs duties.

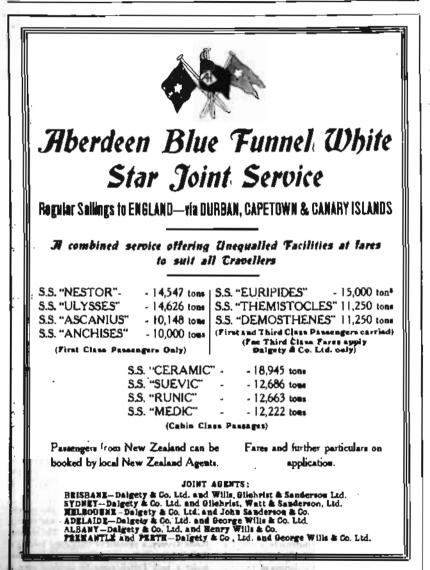
Broken Bay, lying so handy to Sydney with its long stretches of thinly peopled coast, was a favorite place for the running of these goods. Ships would tun into Broken Bay and aend boats into Pittwater or up the lower Hawkesbury. Here there were plenty of nooks and corners where contraband goods could be landed and snugly hidden to be taken away later.

In May, 1843, a vessel called the Fair Barbarian cleared from Sydney for the island of Lombok in the East Indies. She carried a quantity of rum and brandy, and the Customs authorities had reason to believe that the brandy and rum were never intended to go farther than Broken Bay, and that from there it would come back to Sydney or at least be distributed in N.S.W.

So the landing surveyor was sent, after it was reported that the Fair Barbarian had been seen to run into Broken Bay on her way north, to search the cottages in the neighbourhood and to hunt round for spirits. Search was made high and low, but with no result. Either the Fair Barbarian had thought better of the idea of running spirits or the contraband had been particularly well hidden. To hunt for it through the miles upon mikes of bush round Broken Bay and Pittwater seemed as hopeless as looking for a needle in a haystack.

HUNDRED CASES OF SPIRITS.

On June 13, 1842, some weeks after this search, Daniel Farrell, a actiler at Pittwater, was cutting wood near the shore, together with his servant, James Tooney, a prisoner of the Crown bolding a ticket-of-leave. Close to the water and concealed under a rock Farrell came by accident upon a



## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

cache of roo hogsheads and quarter casks of spirits.

On making this find Farrell told Tooney to get on a horse and to ride at once to Sydney to inform the Customs authorities while he himself kept watch to see that the keps were not spirited away. It was not altogether plain sailing for Tooney, for when he had reached Sydney he fell into the hands of the water police. They, knowing him to be a ticket-of-leave man, brought him before the Superintendent, Hutchinson Hothersall Browne, to whom he told the story of the smugglers' cave.

That same night Superintendent Browne went to Pittwater in the police schooner Ariel with a whaleboat and an arned crew. He seized the spirits found by Farrell, the haul amounting altogether to 98 casks, containing 2,450 gallons of brandy, and 29 casks containing 1,480 gallons of rum. Even this did not fully satisfy him. He felt that there were more spirits in the neighbourhood, and continued to search for them. On June 28 he found nine more casks of brandy, bringing the total value of the spirits seized up to over  $\int_{2,000}$ . All the spirits were taken to Sydney and lodged in the Queen's warehouse.

This was not the end of Superintendent Browne's troubles, for now the Collector of Customs disputed his legal right to make the seizure, contending that it should have been left to the Collector or the landing surveyor.

#### CUSTOWS POST ESTABLISHED.

However, the decision was in favor of Browne, for it was ruled that he had the power to make the seizure. The merchants who had given bonds for the export of the spirits were prosecuted, and not only had they to suffer the loss of spirits, worth over  $\pounds_{3,000}$ , but they were ordered to forfeit bonds to the value of  $\pounds_{6,000}$ .

The official view, as expressed by Governor Gipps in his despatches, was that smuggling on an extensive scale had been carried ou for years at Broken Bay. More than ten years earlier the formation of a Customs station at Broken Bay had been under consideration, but this seizure led to action.

In 1842 a Customs post was established just inside the entrance to Broken Bay, and almost under the shadow of Barrenjoey, where remains of the old station are to be seen to this day. It was not an elaborate establishment, consisting of an officer, a free coarswin, and five prisances of the Crown to act as a boat's crew. The total cost was reckoned at  $\pounds 448$  155. a year, made up as follows:—Officer's salary, including  $\pounds 50$  a year to find himself a residence and buildings for the boat's crew, watchhouse, &c.,  $\pounds 225$ ; coxswain at 25. 6d. a day,  $\pounds 45$  125.; six rations at 75. 4d. each,  $\pounds 122$  105.; two suits of clothing for five men at  $\pounds 2$  a suit,  $\pounds 20$ . This does not include the cost of repairing boats. But think of the happy days when suits were  $\pounds 2$  each.

" MOONSHINE \* AT BROKEN BAY?

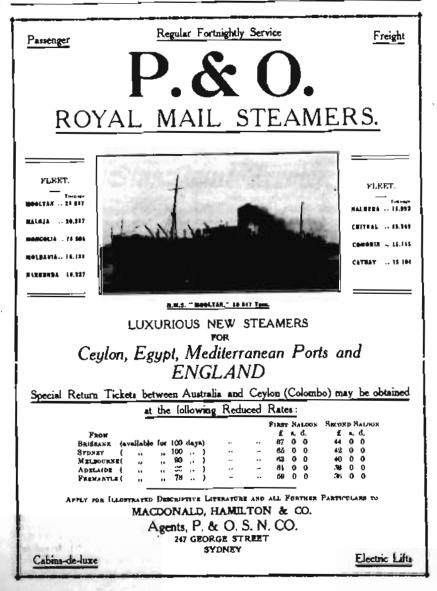
Smugglers and Customs officials alike have long since vanished from the waters of Broken Bay. No longer do vessels bound for Lombok hover off the entrance and send boats under cover of night to land cacks of brandy and of rum to be hidden in aandstone caves on the foreshore. And of the Customs post nothing remains but a tew piles, the mouldering remains of a jetty and the foundations of a long vanished building.

In these days, if all stories are true, the spirite go the other way. For it is alleged that there are illicit stills in some of the wooded guilies round Broken Bay, and that spirits that have never paid excise are sometimes shipped away to Sydney in craft that call in and carry the stuff away sough hidden beneath innocuous merchandise.

And to-day in Australia probably the only smuggling that the old-time runner of contraband would call by that name is the bringing in of opium. Fast motor boats wait near Van Diemen's Straits or in the passages along the Queensland coast to pick up the floating parcels of opium thrown over from passing steamers and to run it to places where it can be landed for distribution.

Sometimes, of course, it goes astray. There is a story of some tins thrown overboard in Van Diemen's Strait years ago which were not picked up for some reason or other, and that drifted ashore on Metville Island, where the aborigines used this queer sticky stuff for "pitching" their cances. It is also said that some white men in Darwin, having heard the story, hastened over and per-

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## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL.

suaded the guileless savages to let them scrape off the bottom of the cances as much as they could of this novel substitute for tar.

In these prosaic days, however, no visitor to Newport or Church Point need expect to find over soo casks of brandy or rum hidden away even if he looks in every nook and corner around Pittwater. Smuggling may be as fashionable as ever, but it is done in a less picturesque fashion.

## A Trawler's History.

The Red Funnel Fisheries Ltd., Sydney, owners of the Trawler Millimomul, the photograph of which appears on page 10, have kindly furnished us with the following information about her:--

This vessel was built by the British Admirally during the war and was engaged in active service as a "Mystery Ship."

She has two (a) Torpedo Tubes, Forrard and Aft, and hidden Gun Ports. After the termination of the war she was purchased by a Syndicate engaged in the illicit liquor traffic, and is said to have had an adventurous carcer, which was terminated by her arrest by the United States Government. She was then acquired by Chinese at Tabiti, and was engaged in the Vanilla Traffic. In August last she was purchased by the Red Funnel Fisheries Ltd, and refited with necessary trawling equipment. She is now the largest and champion Trawler in Australian Waters. In the event of hostilities she would be readily convertible into a vessel of offence.

The two Red Fonnel Fisheries Trawlers— "Gonondaal" and "Koraaga," have already rendered signal service as Mine Sweepers. Following the mysterious explosion which damaged the Shire Liner Cumberland in 1917 in the vicinity of Gabo the Trawlers were appropriated by the Australian Navy to investigate the possibility of mines having been laid on the N.S. Wales and Victorian Coasts. Altogether fourteen mines were discovered by the Trawlers and were exploded by rife fire. Captain J. Forder, who was Commander of the "Gunundaal" during those perilous operations, is still in charge of that vessel in her present peaceful pursuits.

The Red Funnel Fisheries now own six firstclass vessels which, in the event of war, will be ready with their complements of sturdy Australian sailors to keep our shores (ree from infernal devices and protect our coastal shipping.

## DEEP SEA FISHING.

I am sure the boys of the Navy League would have enjoyed a film I saw entitled "Deep Sea Fishing." First, they showed girls weaving the huge trawling nets, then huge blocks of ice being broken and packed away in the trawler to keep the fash fresh.

A blast from the trawler's whistle and away it soiled right down the fairway through varied traffic and through the wide gates that guard the entrance to "our harbour," thence out to the everrolling sea.

Sea surging, trawler colling, and the men happy and care free as all seufacing men are. When the trawler came to a suitable place they prepared the huge net, tying one end of it with a special knot that would be known to all boys of the Navy League. Over the side they flying the net, where it soon streamed far away, with its glass floats gleaming as the net curved. Then they drew it in accompanied by a crowd of mollyhawks fluttering over the catch with keen eyes for any fish floating on the surface of the sea. Slowly they hauled the net on board, and as it swung over the rail a quick pull at the knot and all the wonders of the sea were flung on the deck-flathead, gurnard, leather jacket, John Dory, nanagai, mowong, sharks, swordfish, dog fish, skate, stingaree, and squid, altogether in a squirming heap.

Finally, we saw the trawler returning to the wharf with its still-living cargo packed below among the ice. When alongside, many carts were loaded to take fish away to the markets, to be sold within the hour. Trawling in our sea is quite a simple matter compared with the hardships endured in the cold, grey North Sea. I hope you will never forget what great work the North Sea trawlers did in time of war, when they searched for mines instead of fish. I think what Shackleton said about the Anzacs also applies to those men: "When a man discovers his soul, he faces death and danger without flinching."

Please interest at least ONE friend in our Sea Cadet Movement.

# Naval Notes from Europe.

The new British submarine OBERON, a vessel of about 1,750 tons submerged displacement, has been launched at Chatham. She was laid down in March, 1924, and was formerly known as the O.r. She was commissioned immediately in order that her crew should be conversant with her details before she runs her trials.

The British Atlantic Fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, carried out three weeks' autumnal exercises off Invergordon during October.

The two new British destroyers ANAZON and ANSUSCADE are to be temporarily attached to the Atlantic Fleet on completion, when they will proceed on a cruise for trials to tropical waters. Their final allocation has not yet been decided upon.

The Japanese cruiser AOBA has been launched from the Mitaubiahi Dockyard. Although her details have been kept secret, rumour makes her a remarkable vessel. She is a third of a group of four 7,100-ton cruisers; her armament, however, unlike the two already launched, will consist of 8in guns, which is extraordinary large calibre for a vessel of her displacement.

The British submarine X t., which is the first vessel of her type to have a canteen on board, recently took a cruise in Scotch waters.

Administ Sir Arthur C. Leveson, K.C.B., has been appointed principal naval aide-de-camp to the King in succession to Admiral Sir Moniague Browing, who is retiring. Sir Arthur, who is a survivor of the VICTORIA disaster, was awarded the C.B. for his services at the battle of Jutland.

The new British cruiser-minelayer ADVENTURE commissioned for trials in November. She was laid down four years ago, and the delay has been on account of her diesels.

The three Soc-ton German destroyers which were launched recently have been named SERADLER, GREY and ALBATROSS. The first was MORWE.

The British Mediterranean Fleet, after carrying out a series of cruises, including the Aegean, Black Sea and Famagusta, reassembled at Malta at the end of October

Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, C.B., who has been the Prince of Wales' Comptroller for many years, has been promoted to the rank of Admiral. He has been on the retired Sist since 1922. The British battleship MALAYA has completed four months' refit and rejoined the Mediterranean Fleet. On the way out from Portsmouth she had a target in low as far as Cibraltar.

The new British cruiser ENTERPRISE has relieved the CAIRO on the East Indies station. The latter has returned home for refit and then goes to the North American station.

Commander Adrian St. Vincent Keyes, C.B.E., D.S.O., brother of the famous Admiral, has died in his 44th year. He was one of the heroer of the "Y" beach landing in Gallipoli. the success of which was largely attributed to his efforts and resource.

Trials with z-pounder quick firing anti-aircraft guns have been carried out recently at Plymouth. At the Fleet manocuvres this year the need for these guns was specially emphasised. They are apparently the only effective way of dealing with "low-flying" planes launching torpedo attacks.

The new French flotilla leader PARTHERK has run her official trials. She was launched in October, 1934, but her commissioning was held up for about a year owing to modifications in her design.

Nelson Day celebrations were held in London on October 21, when wreaths were placed on the plinish of Nelson Column in memory of men of the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine who fell in the war.

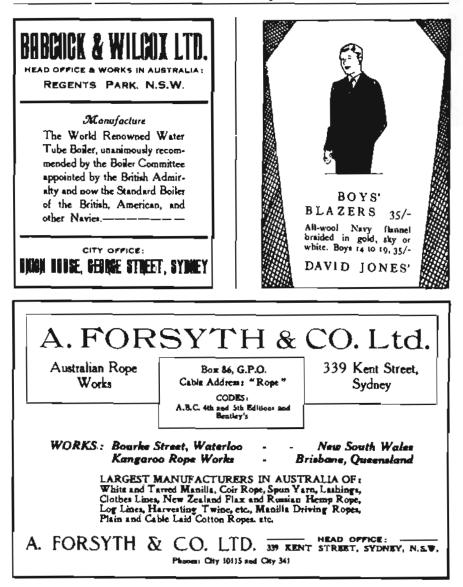
Admiral Sir Richard Phillimore has completed his three years as Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, and has been succeeded by Vice-Admiral Sir Rudolf Bentinck, who was recently in command of the Reserve Fleet.

The British submarine H 29, which sank in Devonport Dockyard with the loss of six lives while undergoing refit, is to be prepared for sale.

The British cruiser CONSTANCE is now undergoing overhaul and repair in Chatham Dockyard for which £61,000 has been allocated.

The 'Flower' sloop DANLLA, which has been fitted out recently for tropical service at a cost of about £56,000, is to relieve the CORNTLOWER of her anti-slaving duties in the Red Sea.

Portsmouth courtal motor beat base is reopening for the accommodation of submarine crews. The base was closed as an economy measure at the end of last financial year.



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### NAVAL NOTES-Continued.

About 100 men are to be discharged or temporarily suspended at Devonport Dockyard partly through material shortage owing to the coal step-Dage.

A British naval squadron consisting of the cruisers DANAE and DAUNTLESS recently carried out a Black Sea cruise. This was the first time since 1919 that British warships were seen in these waters.

A naval air base is to be established at Singapore next year.

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart, is to succeed Vice Admiral Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-Sinclair in the command of the China Station early in 1927. During the war Sir Reginald was in command of the famous Harwich Destroyer Flotilla in the North Sea

The British battle-cruiser RENOWN, which is to visit Australia and New Zealand early next year, recently carried out firing practice with her 15-inch guns, which she had not used for six years,

The British light-cruiser BOADICEA, which was built in 1908, is being broken up. She was placed on the sale list in 1920, but subsequently became the Portsmouth Anti-Gas School

In order to expedite the final settlement of Naval Was Claims between England and America. the United States have sent a Naval Mission to England to confer with the British Government and the Admiralay,

The British dreadnought THUNDERKR, built on the Thames in TOTE, the last warship to be constructed on the river, has relinquished her position as Senior Officer's Ship of the Devonport Reserve Fleet to the EREBUS, and is now being scrapped.

Her

ustralian coast.

The British destroyer VERDUN, in which the body of the 'unknown warrior' was conveyed to England in 1920, has completed an extensive refit and joined the Atlantic Fleet Reserve.

Commander Leonard B. Cogan, V.D., has succeeded Captain Lord Tredegar, C.B.E., in the command of the Bristol Division, R.N.V.R.

Owing to the lack of material the construction of the new British cruiser DEVONSHIRE is held up at Devonport.

A new giant flying boat is shortly being added to the British Naval Air Arm. This machine, which is capable of riding out practically any weather at anchor, will be employed on fleet recon naisance work.

The First British Minesweeping Flotilla, which has recently returned from a cruise, is now refitting at home ports.

The British cruiser CHATRAN, built in 1911 and placed on the sale list last year under the economy scheme, is now being scrapped by Wards.

Captain T. F. P. Calvert, D.S.O., having completed two and a half years as head of the Air Section of the British Admiralty Naval Staff, has been appointed to command the cruiser Fao-BISHER.

The British Second Submarine Flotilla, consisting of five ' L ' Class vessels, will shortly replace the 'H' Class submarine at Devonport, while the First Flotilla now in the Atlantic will replace the Second Flotilla in the Mediterranean.

Captain C. W. Round-Turner, who commanded the cruiser DAURTLESS during the Special Service. Squadron's world cruise in 1923-24, has succeeded to the command of the Devonport Royal Naval Barracks.

### ANNIVERSARY DAY REGATTA.

The Navy League Sea Cadets are invited to compete in two events at this regatta.

On other Anniversary Days we have only had one race ; but the Race Committee had agreed to run a Navy League Cutter Race and a Navy League Whaters' Gigs and Dinghy's Race. Both classes will be duly handicapped, and the winning crew in each race will win LS The sum of L10 has been kindly donated by Mr. A. G. Milson and Mr. Harry Shelley for this purpose.

The cutter race will start off at 12.15 p.m and the other at 12.30 p.m.

### SYLLABUS OF TRAINING FOR SEA CADETS.

- 1. Character Building.
- a. Squad drill and marching.
- 3. Manner's Compass-construction and uses.
- 4. Helm-construction and uses.
- Anchors- construction and uses.
  - Boat management oars and sail.
- 7. Knots, bends, hitches and splices.
- 8. Rule of the road.
- o. Lead-line and markings. 10. Semaphore signalling,
- 11. Morse signalling.
- 22. Encouragement of healthy sport.

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## The Sentinels on our Coast.

BY CAPT. J. H. WATSON, F.R.A.H.B. (PRENDERT NOTAL AUTHALIAN HISTORICAL ECCETT)

THE masters of vessels bound to Sydney from overseas have no difficulty now in finding. Port Jackson and the way into it, for not only have they two lighthouses and the signal flags, also the wireless telegraphy, but they can be brought into conversational communication by the broadcasting systems, with the port authorities and their agents.

How different 138 years ago when Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., Governor of New South Wales, founded the settlement in Sydney Cove on January 26th, 1739.

The first signal station which was extablished was on the South Head in January, 1990, with two objects: one, to notify vessels' whereabruts to look for the entrance to Port Jackson; the other, to let the people at the settlement know that a vessel was arriving.

Mrs. John Macarthur, the wife of that John Macarthur who founded the wool industry, who had arrived in Sydney in June, 1790, in one of her most interesting letters to her relatives in England under date 7th March, 1791, writes about an excursion to a bay near the harbour's mouth (Watson's Bay), "Above this bay, about half a mile distance, is a very high hill which commands an extensive view of the wide ocean. On it is placed a flagstaff, which can be seen at Sydney. When a ship appears the flag is hoisted, by which means we have notice of it much sooner than we otherwise could have ; it also conducts the vesses into the harbour. There are a few buts near the flagstaff with people in them appointed to keep a look-out, and from that fact the spot has derived the general name of " Look-out."

The site of this signal station is still utilised for the same purpose.

Governor Phillip was not satisfied with the flagstaff as an indication of the whereabout of the enhance to the harbour, for in a letter to the Under-Secretary of State, dated 22nd August,

1790, he says, "As ships coming in with the land do not readily discover the entrance of this harbour, a stone building will be erected in the course of a few weeks very near the South Head, which will be a sufficient mark for those who are not acquainted with the coast." The Secretary of the Admiralty being made acquainted with this, informed the Governor that "The commanders of ships to be hereafter dispatched will be apprized of the land mark you have erected to direct their passage into Port Jackson, which, on a coast so little known, appears to have been a measure extremely necessary and proper."

Daniel Southwell, a master's mate of H.M.S. Sirius, a most interesting gossipy correspondent, sent a sketch of this structure to a friend in England, which showed a base platform 16 feet square, about 5 feet high, which was reached by o steps the full width of 16 feet on the western side, and in the centre of which stood a column or pillar 4 feet square, the height of which is, however, not given, but would no doubt be high enough to be a conspicuous object. So much for the benefit of ships which made the coast in day light. But the coast was "made" at night as well as by day, and for that reason, as shipping increased, sentinels were posted on the coast not only as a guard but as a watchman to tell the mariner of his whereabouts.

This reads very nice; but, what was the "South Head Light?" Those who are acquainted with our history know there was no lightbouse on the South Head at that time, nor till Governor Mac-





quarie commenced to build one two years later, the story of which will be told later.

The Sydney 'Gazeite' of April 21, 1815, explains that which at first sight seems a difficult problem, and the explanation appears as an advertisement, and reads :--

#### Naval Office,

April 23, 1814.

"In order that a light may be shown to all vessels approaching this harbour in the night time by the Guard stationed at the Signal Post, South Head, Colonial and all other ships or vessels from distant voyages are to contribute to the establishment of the same on their entry at the Naval Office, agreeably to the following rates, after this date, viz :--

Colonial Vessels, Five Shillings. All other Ships or Vessels that may touch at this Port, One Pound.

> Recommended by His Excellency, the Governor, JOHN PIPER, Naval Officer."

The light kept burning was wood or coal in an iron brazier, the same as the beacens in common use in England before modern illuminasts were discovered. This light could only have been installed a short time before Captain Joseph Moore sighted it, and no doubt the necessity for it decided Macquarie in erecting the first lighthouse in Australia.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### DEFINITIONS.

Form Many Banqua, -- A four masted vessel; foremast, main-maal, mit on mast and jigger smaat; the three foremost masts are equare rigged the hindmost mast earries no yands, being fitted only with a topmasl.

Five Mass-Banger. —A five masted vessel; foremast, main-mast, middle mast, micen-mast and jiggermast; the four forement masts are square rigged, the hard mast carries on yards.

Bangowarinz — A three masind years; fors-tosse, main must and minement; the fors-tosset only is synare rigged, the main and orizon masts are filled with topmants only. Navy League Concert.

As we go to press, final arrangements have been made for the Navy League Concert to be held on Wednesday, 15th December, at King's Hall.

With an energetic Committee under the Chairmanship of Miss O Kelso King, the success of the function is assured. On this Committee is Miss Winifred Jenner, to whom much praise is due in arranging what promises to be a really fine programme

Miss Jenner has been fortunate in securing a wonderfully varied selection of artistes; and these ladies and genitemen are of outstanding ability in their various branches of art.

Navy Leaguers are particularly fortunate in gaining the co-operation of such talent; and we feel sure that the concert will be valued intrinsically at its artistic worth. Wedded to this aspect is the more material one — that the profits are an accretion to the general fund of the Navy League, which alone warrants the financial support of all members.

The concert will be fully reported in our next issue, and, on this its eve, we trust that this may be favourable in every way.

We extend to all Members of the Navy League, Navy League Sea Cadets, supporters and readers the Compliments of the Season, and wish them all a Bright and Prosperous 1927.

Please Ask a Friend to Join The Navy League.





The Navy League is Non-Sectarian. The Navy League is Non-Political.

## SUB-BRANCH AND COMPANY NEWS.

BALMAIN --- An - Officer-ter Bharge NORTH SYDNEY -Mr. M. DOMMERY/LLE LANE COVE - But Lawrence COOGEE-CLOVELLY - MAN See Her & MILLE MOSMAN BAY - Men Berring Mr. H. B. Barrington

16

DRUMMOYNE-Ashr. officer in theres Mr. 4. Hillout BIOHMOND- Mun. Beerstary Mr. J. ETHOL BONDI-BOSE BAY - . OF THE CHARTER 6 A MARGINE BIRCHGROVE - Street in the street Hr. 8. 805753

### ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT CLUB NAVY LEAGUE RACE.

On Salurday, 13th November, the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron, although they had cancelled their opening day Regatta, did not disappoint the Navy League Sea Cadets of the special race fixture.

All Navy Langue service boats were allowed to enter, and the entry list was quite a heavy one.

After towing down the Lane Cove boat and crew to Cremorne wharf Mr. H. Cochrane, in the "Viking," anchored off the point, making a good starting line with the Garden Island Flagstaff. Mr. Harry Shelley towed down a number of up harbour boats and their crews with the "Sea Scout," and thereafter anchored at the finishing line. With him as judge was Mr. Hopkins, O.C. of Rose Bay-Bondi Company, whilst on the "Viking" were the officers of the day, Mr. Sommerville and the Organising Secretary.

Birchgrove Company hired a steam boat for the afternoon, which also did its duty in towing.

Some difficulty was experienced in geiting the boats sufficiently close together ; but once this was accomplished every boat clung to the starting line he shape. The boats got off very well in their

handicaps, with the exception of Drummoyne gig, which hung back a few seconds ; but even so this boat came in first, and Drummoyne were, therefore, enabled to retain the ancroid barometer presented to the winning Company by the Royal Sydney Yacht Club. Birchgrove cutter came in a close second, with Rose Bay whaler and Clovelly

third and fourth respectively. The boys, with their officers, were then regaled with refreshments given them by the Yacht Club.

We thank the Royal Sydney Yachi Club for the generous invitation thus extended, and assure them that the cadets who oulled that day enjoyed their hospitality to the utmost.

We thank Mr. Harry Shelley and Mr. Cochrane for the signal services they rendered.

A member of the Executive Committee, Mr. H. Cochrane, and an energetic supporter of the League, is giving a further prize of a watch to the most punctual in attendance and neatly attired boy in each Company. Marks will be given preeminently for punctuality, but rig and cleanliness will be a factor to be taken into consideration by the various officers-in-charge when making their returns. The period is for six months commencing ISDUSTY TO22.

### NORTH SYDNEY

Contributed by Mr. W. Hammer, O.C.S.

This last month we have had two week-ends, camping in the cutter at Clifton Gardens and Balmoral Beach.

We are pleased to report that we have purchased a fine cutter, fully rigged with mast and sails from Garden Island. She has been in active commission since her purchase and the cadets are getting wonderful experience in the management of a boat under sail.

A detachment from our depot attended the recent picnic at Shark Island which was enjoyed immensely by " all hands." Some cadets came over by the new cutter whilst the rest joined the main party in the terry. We were pleased that we won the senior tug-o'-war; all the tugs were very close and really sporting events. Our team has received the knives, which are much appreciated ; and wish to thank the Executive for these prizes and for the outing.

A boxing contest was held recently at depot, bouts being arranged between the local pugilists of the district and our own boys, under the refereeing of the popular and well-known North Sydney boxer, Bob Bryant. "The contest and winners are as hereunder :--

r. Bout of 4 rounds, ino local lads, Reg. Benneit v. R. Wittiams (8 stone). Benneit declared winner on points.

2. Bout of 4 rounds, iwo local lads, Roy Bennett v. F. Thorne (8 stone 61bs.). Bennett declared winner on points.

3. Bout of 4 rounds. Navy League and local lads, L. Butcher v. M. Schoer (9 stone sibs.). L. Butcher (Navy League) declared winner on poínis.

4. Bout of 4 rounds, Navy Lengue and local lads, G. Donaldson v. C. Stone (10 stone). Donaldson (Navy League) declared a inner on points.

5. Bout of 4 rounds, Navy League and local lads, B. Collins v. D. Eyre (8 stone). B. Collins (Navy League) declared winner on k.o.

6. Bout of 4 rounds, Navy League and local lads, B. Goulding v. Champion (7 stone) Champion (local lad) declared winner on points.

Bout of 4 rounds, Navy Lengue and local lads, Nixey v. Simpson. Nixey (thumb out) fight called off. Simpson declared winner first round.

### DRUMMOYNE

#### (Contributed by Writer C.P.O. Eveningham)

On Salurday, November 27th, the Company and its friends attended the Navy League picnic held at Shark Island. The trip was a very enjoyable one spent amidst such con-

genial surroundings, and on a day when the sparkling blue water dotted with white sails, combined with the rugged beauty of the North-western foreshores, gave very good grounds for the belief of all true Sydney-siders that our harbour is second to none. So, on behalf of our friends and for ourselves, we wish to heartily thank the Executive Committee for the truly delightful outing.

We also wish to express our appreciation of the bospitality of the Sydney Yacht Squadron on the day of the last race, and our thanks are also extended to Mr. Harry Shelley for the practical way in which he shows his interest in the League.

Christmas is drawing very near-and in consequence a scheme is aloot amongst the Ladies' Welfare Committee to give the boys a Christmas treat. This is but one of the many ways in which the Committee shows that it is indeed worthy of the name "welfare," and accordingly we thank them for their kind consideration.

Recently this very excellent Committee arranged a bazaar, and as a result of their efforts the sum of over £ 30 was realised.

An invitation has been received from Lane Cove Company expressing their desire for our presence at their Christmas Party, and we are availing ourselves of the opportunity of an excellent time on Tuesday, December 14th.

The officers of this Company also intend to hold a Social Evening at the depot on December aand to celebrate the festive season, but this does not imply, however, that any carousing will be indulged in.

On Friday, December 10th, a party, consisting of two officers and two cadets, went camping for three days down the harbour in the cutter-gig Quambi, and had a very enjoyable time. Of Middle Head on Sunday they encountered North Sydney Company in their cutter.

It may be news to some of the boys to learn that all camping for Navy Leaguers on Shark Island is terminated unless special permission is obtained from the Harbour Trusi.

Having exhausted our news we will now conclude by wishing the whole Navy League and its friends a merry Christmas and a bright and happy New Year.

#### LANE COVE

(Contributes 'r Mr. R. H. Sommerville, O.C. During the month the usual nightly parades

have been held, and instruction in various items has been carried out. Boat drill has also been carried out on Saturday afternoons.

We attended a Church parade at St. Aiden's Church at Longueville on Armistice Sunday, when a memorial tablet was unveiled by Major-General



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We supply all necessary materials, the best of their respective kinds, together with framing timbers—cut, marked, and numbered, ready to fit together. Our "Cottage Home" Catalogue shows forty-four Modern Designs of buildings containing from one to eight Rooms and Offices. This booklet with complete Price List mailed free to any address. Enquiries solicited.

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#### LANE COVE-CONTINUED.

Sir Charles Rosenthal. We, together with the Boys' Scouts, formed the Guard of Honour, and the boys were inspected by the General, who complimented them on their appearance.

The picnic to Shark Island was thoroughly appreciated by the boys and their parents, and each one spent a pleasant afternoon.

The boys are looking forward to the camp at Christmas at Narrabeen, and are hoping to have a good time there.

On Tuesday, 14th December, the Boys' Annual Party will take place in the School of Arts, when each boy will take away something by which it can be remembered.

Recruits for the month, T. Robertson, B. Kent, G. Hudson.

The Lane Cove Company send their best wishes to all the other companies for a bright and happy time during the coming holidays.

#### ------

#### ROSE BAY-BONDI.

(Contributed by Mr. C. J. Hopkins, O.C.)

December 18th, will be a red letter day in the annals of the Rose Bay-Bondi Sub-Branch. It is on the occasion of the opening of the Eastern Suburbs Sailors and Soldiers' Memorial Hall, which will be our training headquarters from that dase.

Arrangements are well in hand by the Mayor and Mayoress of Waverley, Ald. and Mrs. Jackaman, in conjunction with an energetic Ladies' Welfare Committee to cater for the 300 Navy League Sea Cadets representing the various sub-branches who will form the Guard. Prominent members of the Navy League Executive have signified their intention of being present. Mr. W. Marks, M.P., R.N.V.R., will perform the opening ceremony, after which the boys will indulge in a dip in the surf and enjoy the good things provided, before boarding the special tram which will convey them from and to the city.

All hands are looking forward to this occasion, and as a result of propaganda work we anticipate a considerable accession to our strength in the near future. In anticipation of this we have secured a very fine whaler with two sets of sails and all accessories from the Navy.

We have been congratulated by several of the O.C.'s of the other Companies on this fine acquisition to our sub-branch. The boat has the repulation of being the fastest in the service, and has pet up some fine records.

The Navy League outing at Shark Island was a great success. Mr. Hunter (President) and Mr. Cash (Secretary) of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Association, Eastern Suburbs, were present, and enjoyed a sail down the harbour in the whaler (presented by C. E. Fainfax, B.A., LL D.) which they enjoyed thoroughly.

Our week end activities include trips to Balmoral, Neilsen Park, Clifton Gardens, Garden Island to take delivery of the whaler, Shark Island to the B. C. Patersou training ship, thence to Birchgrove, and also Balmain depots was a full day for our last outling. Earlier in the month we sailed our whaler to Birchgrove, accompanied by Coogee-Clovelly in their whaler.

The boat race for the aneroid presented by the Royal Sydney Yocht Squadron was won by Drummoyne ist, Birchgrove and, Rose Bay 3rd, and Coogee-Clovelly 4th.

Mr. Harry Shelley, with his usual generosity, was on hand to assist in any way to tow the boats to the starting point, and then to take up position at the finishing point.

From the deck of his yacht "Sea Scout," a fine view of the finish was obtained. The finish between Rose Bay and Clovelly for third position was very close, and had all hands guessing until the line was crossed.

By keeping to the western side of the course Rose Bay boat coxed by 1st officer H. Hopkin: appeared to avoid a good deal of the strong current which the other boats encountered.

Clovelly, on the other hand, had this to contend with, as well as interference from a sailing boat which fouled them, thereby robbing them of a wellmerited victory.

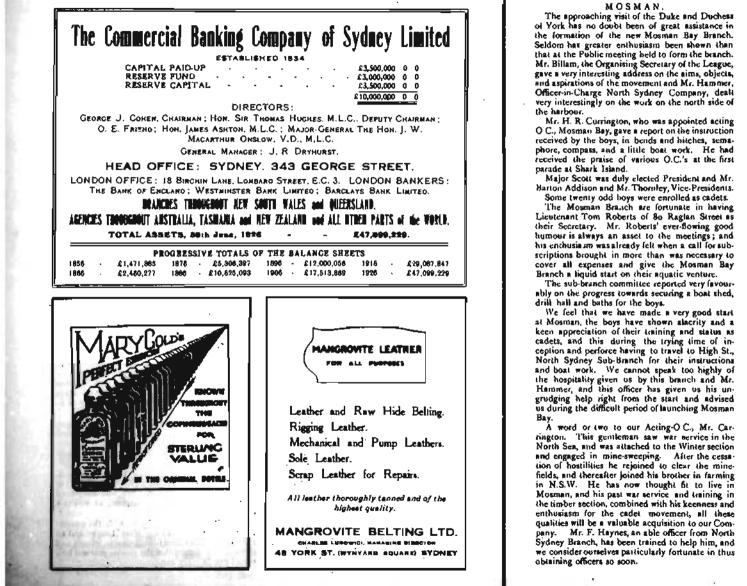
The O.C., Mr. Stone is to be complimented on the fine form shown by his boat's crew, and the splendid sporting spirit displayed by him in accepting defeat under such trying circumstances will be borne in mind by all Companies when they cheer him on to victory in the near future.

A very pleasant and instructive evening was spent at Birchgrove depot recently, when the prizes won in the various competitions were presented to the winners.

Items rendered by the Birchgrove Navy League Sea Cadets' brass band during the evening caused very favourable comment on the efficient manner in which they performed, and reflects great credit on their instructor.

We are fortunate in enlisting the practical sympathy of Mr. G. Weymouth (Woollahra Point) of the Rose Bay Motor Vacht Club, who has placed his slips and cradle at our disposal, as well as a donation of Le towards a tent.

We take this opportunity to wish the compliment of the Season to the Navy League and all units of the Navy League Sea Cadeta, friends and supporters, and trust that the coming year will be a record one in every way.



20

### CLOVELLYCOOGEE.

(Contributed by Mr. R. Stone, O.C.)

We are pleased to report that our President Mr. E. R. White, and Mrs. White are both recovered from the unfortunate tram accident that occurred to them on the 9th October last. Mrs. White was rather severely cut by a piece of flying glass, and suffered also with bruises and shock; and Mr. White received zeveral bruises. We are thankful that they are both quite well again.

The dances held a short time ago proved a great success, and we wish to thank in these columns all concerned in the work entailed, especially the ladies on their spiendid enthusiasm. Thanks are also extended to Miss Jean Hart and Messrs. Roy Reid, and Farmer for their services at the dances

D. Peters is the cadet who has been adjudged the successful recipient of the Cochanne Book, and his choice is pat for vol. I. of the Armirally Seamanship Manual.

#### BIRCHGROVE.

#### (Contributed by Mr. S. Cooper, O.C.)

Our prize distribution and party took place at St. John's Hall, Baimain, on Thursday, 9th December.

Our President, Mr. T. H. Silk, took the chair, and our Godmother presented the medals and prizes to the successful cadeds. A good muster of cadets attended, and the hall was overflowing with their parents and supporters. Musical items were given by Mr. Sid Simpson, who amused everybody immensely, and he was accorded a great reception. Our band, only in being for a few weeks, played a rousing march and some other items which surprised everyone present. It shows that the band is taking its work up very seriously, and says a great deat for the Bandmaster's tuition in such a short time.

BIRCHGROVE COMPANY-COMPETITION, 1926.

- SIGNALLING "Nicholls" Gold Medal, P.O. J. Cooper; Petty Officers and Leading Seamen "Nicholls" Silver Medal, P.O. G. Walker.
- KNOTTING.—"Stafford "Gold Medal, P.O. J. Cooper; Petty Officers and Leading Scamen, "Stafford "Silver Medal, Leading Scaman J. Lamperd.
- SIGNALLEING.-"Godmother" Gold Medal, Cadet S. Creamer.
- SEA CADETS: KNOTTING.-"Godmother" Silver Medal, Cadet C. Hetherington.
- SQUAD DRILL-Gold Medal (presented by Mrs. S. Cooper), Ldg. Seaman D. Robertson.

Conciound to page 22.

## Sea Picture—Joining a Ship.

OINING a ship has all the novelty and interest which a landsman experiences in tackling some new job. And joining his first ship, to the youngster who has been dreaming and reading about the sen and sailormen for years, is one of the most ecstatic moments of his young life. He tries hard to conceal his elation under the mask of matter-of-fact; but his pride in himself and his calling leaps in his eyes and his bearing. And offacting the heroic one may perceive a slight. anxious tremble about the corners of the mouth he tries so hard to keep firm. The future, boundless and tinged with many a romantic touch, is mysteriously uncertain and not a little awe-inspiring ; and he is but a boy leaving the world he knows, the comfort and shelter of a home, and the happy-golucky terms of school. His boyhoud pleasureseven the irksome restraints-he has taken so much for granted, heedlessly after his kind. Deep down in his sturdy little chest, where his heart is thumping away, he feels something of all this : a poignant joy, laughter and happiness shining through a threatening well of tears. But he swallows the rising, choking lump, and thrusting his hands deep in the sides of his pen-jacket, trics to whistle a rollicking chanty which for months he has been perfecting

The story goes of a youngster on his first voyage and a speedy baptism of real dirity weather. Almost half-way in his teens he had been beckoned by "that davil sea," and his father, a fairly wealthy city man, had not dissuaded. "Do the young beggar good ?" was perhaps the way he summed up the situation. One bright morning, therefore, he had escorted his young hopeful, the latter resplendent in brass buttons with a new painted sea-chest and canvas bag. An incongruous pair they appeared, as, leaving the waiting cab, father and son similar down the quay to where lay the wonder-ship, a thing of glistening, fragile beauty in the early morning stillness. The parent clad in traditional city habilaments, with shining topper complete, must have guessed the great moment, the first breathless glimpse the boy had of Ais ship; but he also realised a boy's bashfulness and the hard-fought battle with surging rebel emotions.

He intoned lightly, very evenly: "Well, there she is, Bim ! As fine a craft as ever sailed from London Town !" "Not a bad old hooker," replied his offspring rather too carelessiy, and a trifte huskily.

He had shaken down, somewhat, by the time the tug cast of 'way down Channel; had learnt a host of things and unlearnt a lot more. He was the youngest 'prentice of the six of them, and his position as such had been driven home quickly and firmly.

Now came the bad weather; all hands turned out to shorten sail late one lowering afternoon. With the rest of the half-deck he stumbled aft to the mizzen. Oh, he knew his station! He'd been aloft before, but not in this raging, tearing sea lashed 'neath a shricking, rising gale. A sickening fear swept over him; the unsteady olaiform of the deck was had enough, but that swaying must and rigging flying up above him beckoned to sheer suicide. He heard a voice bellowing to drown the wind. It was the mate on watch. "Get up aloft, you young -----, aloft d'ye hear?" He sawan arm upraised for a blow and ducked instinctively. Another bellow-the "old man's": "Easy, Mr. Mate. What's the matter, youngster -not skeeted I" A shade of irony crept in the voice. "Look lively, them sails 'll be gone to Hades if yer don't lend a hand."

The small, abject figure burst into entreaty, his voice hovering in tears: "Please, captain, please let 'em blow away !---p-pa will pay !"

It seemed the right solution to his tortured mind. He heard a loud guffaw which touched him to the quick, and caught a glint of amusement spreading across the faces under soulwesters. Anger flared and burnt through his shaking, buddled frame, and he sprang to the weatherrigging and was clambering aloft to get out of range

'l'hat's good, very good - ha, ha," the mate rambied,

small figure flattened but steadily mounting - "but,

Mr. Mate, I guess he'll do ; he's made of the right

others Each vessel, whether an old, proud wind-

bag, a fleet, dapper liner or a sober, business-like

cargo carrier, has her personality ; she is a distinct

entity, and stands alone from her kind. The crew

are there to care for her, to guide her, and she

responds to the right treatment and becomes a

prided home, a refuge from the ills of the world

To the sailorman his last ship is always the best

ship ; an example of a world-wide experience that

memory sizesses past happiness and kindly extracts

in its healing process the barbs of sorrow and

adversity. The "last ship " grouch is always per-

missible, and no one takes much notice ; certain

in the fact that at some future time, when he's no

longer shipmate, the present booker will be

eulogised by the groucher to the skies and the

fellows in her declared to be the best bunch he

and the slippery paths of the shore.

"Well, I'm blowed | Poppa will pay, will be?

The "old man," squinting sloft, followed the

And so youngsters join ships and in time join

of that icering laughter.

stuff, don't you worry !"

ever sailed with.

turning towards the master.

BIRCHGROVE-Costinued.

- PRIZES ; COMPASS.-rst, Cadet R. Holt ; and, Cadet S. Creamer.
- CLEANEST BUCLE-ist, Bugler V. Wates; and, P.O. Norman Allen.
- BUGLE CALL-fst, Bugler V. Watts; and, Ldg. Seaman J. Lamperd.
- KNOTTING -- (Cadets under five months' service) : 1st, Cadet Harding ; and, Cadet A. Frankland.
- KNOTTINO. -- 151 (under 12 years), Cadet K. Murray; and (under 12 years), Cadet B. Harvey; 151 (under 13 years), Cadet A. Kinnimoni; and (under 13 years), Cadet N. Poni; 151 (under 14 years), Cadet C. White; 2nd (under 14 years), Cadet A. Barry; 151 (under 16 years), Cadet Noel Lamperd; 2nd (under 16 years).
- SPECIALS P.O. Arthur Kendal, Cader A. Kinnimoni, Cader J. Grace.

As always, we are deeply indebted to Godmother; besides presenting several medals, she gave all the money prizes for the subjects enumerated above; and it was a very pleasing moment when one of our youngest cadets gave her a toyboat for her little grandson.

We heartily thank Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Silk and out Godmother for donating the refreshments provided for this large Christmas party of cadets and supporters.



NAVY LEAGUE OUTING.

The Saturday of the outing was a wonderful day in which to enjoy the run down the harbour and the tea picnic on Shark Island. The ferry steamer turned up on time at Fort Macquarie after taking Navy Leaguers on board at Darling street, together with all the paraphenalia of a picnic. A cool, steady breeze was blowing which tempered the sun's heat, and the island was made just after 3 p.m. By 3.30 p.m. the cadets and children had fed and made good inroad into the casks of gingerbeer, the latter so kindly sent by Messra. Tooths, Ltd., and Messra. Tooheys, Ltd.

Companies put on some interesting demonstrations - single-stick exercises, P.J.I. and squad drill. These had to be somewhat curtailed owing to the shortening time, and tugs-o'war were then organined according to the height of the contestants.

After some excellent and steadily fought tugs, following were the successful teams :---Six feet and under, North Sydney; five feet and under, Drummoyne; four feet six inches, Birchgrove.

About 550 persons-adults and childrenattended the League's gathering, and all seemed to enjoy the day's outing.

A number of Executive members participated, amongst whom were Judge Backhouse, Messrs. Kelso King, A. G. Milson, J. Payne, H. Cochrane, and J. J. Booth. Amongst the ladies present were Mesdames Mayne, J. Payne, S. G. Green, and Scott.

The steamer cast off for home at 5.20 p in., disembarking many at Fort Macquarie, and thence to Darling Point.

The winning tugs-o'-war (eachs are the richer by a knife a piece for every boy in the successful "eights."

Members are requested to interest and enrol a friend.



### THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

## The Story of the Hottest Moment of My Life

#### By Captain E. B. G. B. EVANS, C.B., D.S.O., B.N. ("Evans of the Broke.")

NOTE. -Everyons has heard of "Evans of the Broks," the hero of that spie destroyer fight in the North See in 1917, when two British destroyers anguged six of the snemy, and Captain Evans, with great pluck and gallantry, succeeded in sinking two of the reiding vessels and torpedoing a third.

THE hottest moment of my life occurred shortly after midnight, April zoth-zist, 1917, whilst my ship, the BROKE, was patrolling with another large destroyer, H.M.S. SWIFT, near the western and of the mine barrage which opposed the passage of enemy submarines through the Straits of Dover.

The night was particularly dark, overcast, and with little wind; high tide occurred near midnight, andthe conditions were entirely suitable for one of those "tip and-run" raids which the Germans occasionally indulged in.

The ships' companies of the two destroyers were at night action stations and only the stokers and watch-keepers off duty were allowed below.

Suddenly, when the two ships were at the eastern end of their patrol line, gun flashes were sighted to the westward, in the direction of Dover. The SWIFT-Commander Ambrose M. Peck, being senior officer-flashed the signal for full speed, and, turning immediately, led us towards the firing; but being an oil-burning vessel she quickly forged ahead, leaving the coal-fired BROKE well astern, for it takes some little time for a "coal-burner" to work up to full speed.

The SWIFT dashed into the attack and encountered six enemy destroyers steaming away from Dover at high speed. She gallantly engaged each of the vessels in passing, and inflicted considerable damage, but then lost some minutes in turning round to follow and attack again. In those days the SWIFT carried a six-inch gun on her forecastle, and every time it was fired those on the bridge were temporarily blinded by the flash, otherwise it is probable that ahe would have rammed and sunk one of the enemy vessels which she only just missed doing. Meantime, in the BROKE, we held our gun-firs until the director sights on the bridge came on for firing our port foremost torpedo. The first-lieutenant, Despard, made ready to fire at the second ship in the line, and with coolness and deliberation got of his torpedo. I held on to our course for a few seconds in order to allow the torpedo to clear the tube, before altering to go right in amongst the squadron of raiders.

Standing at the compass, I conned the BROKE with the intention of ramming the German destroyer against which we had launched a torpedo, and before we had "steadied," the controlling officer opened rapid independent fire with our foremost guns, since the range was so very short.

Lieutenant Despard was watching the phosphorescent wake of the torpedo he had fired, and suddenly he yelled out, "We've got her!" I replied, "Got what?" And before he could answer, our torpedo reached its mark, striking a destroyer, which afterwards turned out to be "G.85." plumb amidships. It was a splendid shot, and I atill remember the lightning flash and the fittle cheer which followed from those on our bridge.

My intention had been to ram this vessel, but it was now not necessary to do so. I therefore put the BROKE's helm hard-s-port and swung her bows away for a matter of seconda, and then, just as I had made up my mind that it was time to turn again in order to ram the next boat following astern, my navigator, Lieutenant Hickman, said quickly, " If you put the helm over now, sir, you'lt get this next one all right."

I starboarded immediately, righted the belm again, and then we watched. Those in the . destroyer we intended to run down had gathered

## Crophies for Hil Sports

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HARDY BROS LTD The Rouse of Exclusive Jewelkop<sup>2</sup> 13 HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY 18-518 Guess Byten Beinger Loncon Malbours



what our intention was, but for them it was too late 1. A cloud of smoke and sparks belched forth from her funnels, and we got a momentary whiff of this as we tore towards her. It all happened in a few seconds, and the feeling of exhibitration as we we were about to strike can never be repeated; at the moment we crashed into her port side, abreast of the after funnel, my entbusiasm overcame me, and I should out, "That means two months' leave!"

We were now having the hottest of the fight, and our bridge and foremost funnel were riddled with shell fragments and small stuff. The signalman, Lockett, standing alongside of me was blown to bits, and only portions of his clothing were found later on.

The German destroyers concentrated their fire on us, and Leading Seaman Rawles, at the wheel, was very severely wounded by shell fragments; he continued to steer, however, without crying out. Meantime, the BROKE's strong bow ground its way into the enemy vessel's flank; in the blaze of the gun flashes we read her name, "G.41," as her bow swung round towards us, while we carried her bodily away on our ram.

The BROKE steaming at 27 knots whirled this destroyer practically on her beam ends, so that she could not fire her guns, and it must have been a dreadful moment for those on board as the water poured into the gaping wound we had torn in her side.

One of her torpedo subes stuck into our bow and was wrenched out of its mounting. Our guns were turned on to the wretched vessel, and we literally squirted 4-inch shell into the enemy's hull.

In reasonably fine weather we always kept three loaded rifles, with bayonets fixed, at each gun, and others at the torpedo tubes and searchlights, besides which cutlasses were provided around the upper deck, and revolvers supplied to the petty officers, and many were kept loaded on the bridge. The anti-aircraft pom-poms were also manned, and so at the moment of ramming, when "boalders" were piped on the forecastle, the weapons practically fell into the hands of the men who were waiting to use them. In a few seconds after the

## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

shock of collision had been felt, a deadly fire was poured from our fore past into the huddled mass of men who, terror-struck, were grouped about G.42's decks. Many of them clambered up our bow and got on to our forecastle, to meet with instant death from our well-armed seamen and stokers.

Midshipman Donald Gyles, who was wounded in the eye with a shell splinter, bravely took charge on the forecastle, and organised a gun's crew from the survivors there who had suffered many casualtics, and thus kept the guns continually going. He also repelled the German sailors who swarmed on board, freely using his revolver.

Up on the bridge we had quite a merry time, and although there was nothing very much to do while we were steaming ahead with G.43 on our bow, Despard and the yeoman of signals got off some sixty rounds of revolver ammunition between them.

The destroyer astern of G.42 passed close ahead of us, and, firing heavily on the BROKE, set light to some cordite, which was thrown into the air and fell on our bridge, where it blazed away and let us up most inconveniently. We attempted to torpedo this vessel, but the controls were all shot away, and we could get no answer from the tube. However, the next destroyer passing us at close range was torpedoed by the gunner Mr. F. Grinney, although she escaped and made her way back into harbour.

When we broke away from the rammed destroyer there was nobody left alive in her, her stern was sinking more and more, and we had actually steamed right over her after part.

We now made to ram the last destroyer in the line, but this we were prevented from doing through a shell cutting our main steam pipe and killing all the men in the boiler-room where it struck.

The BROKE was now on fire on the bridge and amidships, steam was escaping with a horrible noise, and we were rapidly losing beadway. Near us was the torpedoed destroyer G.85, towards which we were drifting. Her upper deck was lined with men who shouted in agonised cries. "Surrender " and " Save." I replied to them through a megaphone. "All right, we will pick you up." But someone fired a round from the foremost 4-inch gun which passed through our bridge, but it fortunately did not explode.

At this we let her have it. Sub-Lieutenant Peope fired the port after torpedo, while Despard opened with the guns again. We on the bridge witnessed the track of our torpedo as it sped towards its target; it hit the German destroyer on the starboard side near the stern. There was no more opposition now, and we busied ourselves with picking up survivors and generally saving life, after extinguishing fires which had nearly burnt themselves out.

Space does not permit me to write more about this exciting little affair. The Swirr and BROKE picked up about 140 survivors, and when dawn broke I went off my bridge to cheer up our own wounded, and to tell my ship's company all that had taken place; but in spite of our fifty-seven casualties, which is a lot for one small ship, I found my men so occupied in giving the Germans prisoners a fried egg and bacon breakfast that I pocketed my little speech and quickly returned to my bridge, more to think about getting my disabled craft back into Dover harbour than to dwell on the incidents of the hottest moments of my life!

### SEA TOLL

Darkmans and a bleat of hail A sollon rearing, Suddan o'er the Starboard rail, A green see pouring.

Back to even keel again, With scuppers hiasing : Seven graping, dripping sees, Amother missing.

Somewhere, many (schome down, A sailor's lying, Somewhere in a disma) town— A women atying.

(By Coverney Sysney Merning Herald).

## A Shipwreck on the Pelew Islands.

TA OF PL COMPR

I HAVE just finished reading a quaint old volume published in London in 1788 and entitled "An Account of the Pelew Islands situated in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, composed from the journals and communications of Captain Henry Wilson and some of his officers, who, in August, 1783, were there shipwreeked, in *The Antelope*, a packet belonging to the Hon. East India Company," by George Keate, Esq., F.R.S. and S.A.

According to the latest " Chamber's Encyclopoedia" the Pelew or (Palao) Islanda, about twenty-five in number, were discovered by Spaniards in 1543, and visited again in 1696. Mr. Kente thought that these early soyagers had simply passed by the group, and he was convinced that the Antelope's crew were the first white men who had ever landed on any of the islands. The Antelope struck a reef at midnight on August oth, 1783. All hands reached one of the Pelew Islands close by. The natives were most friendly, but some of them proved adopts at stealing various articles saved from the wreck. One of the crew knew Malay, and be managed to interpret between the native king, Abbe Thulle, and Captain Wilson. The Englishmen set to work to build a large boat, and in this vessel, named Oveolong after the island where they had first landed, they set out from the Pelews on November 12th, 1781, and on November 30th they reached Macoa. Whilst engaged on their vessel the seamen had got to know the natives well. On several occasions they helped the king in his attacks on hostile chiefs, and the white men's muskets won many battles for Abbe Thulle, Captain Wilson was in consequence made a "Rupsck" or chief of the first rank, and was given a sort of "Order of the Bone." He was told that this bone should be rubbed every day; should be defended valiantly; and should never be torn from his arm but with the loss of his life.

One of the crew named Madan Blanchard stayed behind when the Oneslong sailed, as he had determined to spend the rest of his life with the inlanders. He "was a main of singular character, about twenty years of age, of a grave turn of mind," and "it was well known he had formed no particular attachment on the island." One feels that there is some truth in the author's comment that "Unfortunately, he was unable either to write or read, otherwise his memoirs, since the year 1783, might be infinitely more interesting than those of half the ministers and statesmen of Europe." Abbe Thulle's second son. "Prince" Lee Boo, sailed away with the Englishmen, only to die of small-pox on December 27th, 1784. The following inscription was placed over his grave :--

#### TO THE MENORY OF

#### PRINCE LEE BOO.

A native of the Pelew, or Palos Islands; and son to Abbe Thulle, Rupack or King, of the island Coorooras; who departed this life on the syth of

December, 1784, aged 20 years.

#### This stone is inscribed by the Honourable United East India Company as a testimony of esteem for the humane and kind treatment afforded by his father to the crew of their ship the *Antelope*, Captain Wilson, which was wrecked off that Island on the night of the 9th of

"Stop, Reader, stop | let Nature claim a lear-A Peince of Manz, Lee Boo, lies bury'd here."

August, 1783.

One wonders if Madan Blanchard ever again saw white men, and what his ultimate fate proved to be.

".... The chaps that toiled together In Trade and Dokkrum black horn westher : Stood their trick on a beggarly whack Of jonk and limejuics and mouldy tack, Sooured and holystoned, reefect and furled, Watch and watch round the whole wet world." C. Fox Barra.

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## THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL

### A ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE LECTURE.

Captain D. A. Whitehead gave a most interesting lecture during tast month at the Royal Colonial Institute on "Aspects of Defence."

His argument may be briefly summed up in the conclusion that, primarily, it was necessary for Australia for her own defence to have a large and efficiently trained army; that its size should, at the present time, be only limited by the inescapable factor of man-power and, by the extent of the national porse; and that the sothorities should keep abreast of the tide of change that is so marked a feature of the leading armies of the world. This change is the increasing replacement of horse and man-power by the motor and other mechanical appliances for artillery and commissariat purposes. An up-to-date modern battery is now motor-drawn, and these haulage vehicles are capable of traversing the roughest of country.

In a short, introductory survey of the strategical problem of Empire Defence and of keeping inviolate the great Empire trade-routes, Captain Whitehead frankly assumed that sea-power was the first and paramount essential; that for the Empire as a whole and, in particular, for the British Isles, it was the corner-stone of its very structure.

He pointed out what an enormous protection the Singapore Base, when completed, would prove for Australia and India and for the vast trade lines leading to the East.

The lecturer then focussed his attention on the problem of the defence of Australia, and by a very tenable argument reasoned that a strong land force should be the primary aim and the strongest arm of defence; that in comparison the air and sea forces should be definitely subsidiary in the general defence scheme, while allowing that cruisers and armed-convoy vessels would be a necessity, should hostilities occur, to protect the raw produce of Australia bound en route to its destination. In thus segregating the defence of Australia from the wider one of Empire defence, Captain Whitehead found it was very necessary that the Commonwealth should be in the position to maintain an army of say 600,000 men, equipped and mechanised with the latest apparatos, and which could be mobilised with speed and precision.

We would interpolate here that the lecturer, on the basis of the narrower problem-that of Australian defences per se- came to a consistent conclusion in thus stressing the major importance of the land force : but we venture to suggest that, for the present at least, and for practical purposes, tocal defence is intimately bound up in Empire defence considered as a unified whole. It is essential, therefore, that Australia keep her eye on the wider aspect. The direct contribution by ships and personnel and financial aid towards the establishment and maintenance of Empire bases is a burden that must not be burked. For, above all, in the last result, such preparations spell peace; and so long as cohesion and help from the autonmous countries of the Empire is forthcoming to this end, little risk of local attack is incurred. If by some means an attack were made it is inconceivable that the point of attack would be left in isolation any long period of time ; and, moreover, Empire defence, assuming its adequacy, and in its totality, gives the greatest protection to the scattered, component parts by reason of the fact that any potential aggressor knows what the consequence of any rash action may be.

By focussing and isolating the problem to Australia the lecturer cast it in a clear light, yet in thus narrowing the field of inquiry there is a tendency to leave what we submit is the wider problem in the shadow. His reasons were cogent and weighty if it be troe that Australian defence can be profitably organised and analysed without relation to the Empire problem.

It is perhaps a good thing sometimes for us to have our attention drawn to this very vital question of our national life, and for the pros and cons to be argued on the assumption that in this matter we must rely on our own resources; and we are indebted to the lecturer for his masterly deductions from the facts at his disposal. His plea for an efficient and strong army we cannot but endorse. Let us have this to the fullest extent of our means; yet we must not lose sight of the greater problem and our responsibilities thereunder, which is to maintain an equitable and proper security for the whole sisterbood of nations by means of our Empire Navies.

### H.M.A.S. TINGIRA.

Assault-attarms 2nd Dec., 1926, at Lyne Park.

Many spectators attended this function at the invitation of the captain and officers of the training ship, and were much impressed by the smartness and efficiency displayed by these young naval trainees. The programme filled a very pleasant afternoon, and was in the form of competition between the four divisions of the ship. A special action instruction was carcied out wherein the competing teams among other things had to assist in the evacuation of a small party of mean and stores, divided from the relieving force by a river. Heaving lines were thrown, sheer-legs hoisted, and tackle rigged in quick time, and the men and stores, dayled across to safety.

A display and competition of field gun drill was another important item of the alternoon. The crews struck one as being particularly adept in the handling, limbering and unlimbering, and changing the wheels of the carriages.

Team drills, gymnastic games, and physical exercises and cutlass drill, with the concluding excitement of tugs-of-war, completed a very fine demonstration wherein the boys showed the successful efforts of their instructors and stall in the provess and fine spirit that permeated the divisions.

In the presence of the Governor, Ludy de Chair presented the sports prizes and the divisional trophies, and thereafter Sir Dudley de Chair gare an inspiriting address to the assembled ship's company. He stressed the fact that each one of them would soon be entering in reality one of the finest professions in the world. He complimented them and their officers on the day's example of the fine training and work done by the Tingita, mentioning that it was a cause of regret that the institution was soon to cease.

Many present must have felt the same regret uttered by the Governor.

That the work of training boys for the service when in their middle teens should be interrupted, even for a short period, seemed on that day, with such a vivid, practical illustration of their splendid morale and discipline before one's eyes, almost catastrophic. Perhaps no other event could drive the peculiar truth so well home. The first principal of naval efficiency that the sailor must be trained for his vocation at an early age was more than evidenced and vindicated by this memorable and last assault-at-arms of H.M.A.S. Tingica. Much praise is due to Commander R. C. Garsia, his officers and instructional staff, for the smartness, efficiency, and traditional discipline showed by the boys.

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- The Navy League does not necessarily endorse the opinions of Contributors to the Journal.
- All alterations of standing edvertisements should'reach the Journal NOT LATER than the rst day of the month of issue.

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### AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE NAVY LEAGUE.

If HE NAVY LEAGUE is a Voluntary Patrionic Association of British Peoples, entirely outside party politics, desirous of rendering the greatest service of which it is capable to the Empire, paricularly in connection with all matters concerning the sea. It upholds as the fundamental principle of National and largerial policy Courters Naval PRO SECTICK FOR BRITISH SUPJECT SAVE BRITISH COMMERCE ALT HE WORLD GVEN.

Ha objects are :---

- To enlision imperial and National grounds, the support of all classes in MAINTAINING THE NAVY AT THE Requisive Standard or Symphotic, and only with a view to the safety of our trade and Empire, but also with the object of securing British presige on every see and in every port of the World.
- To convince the general public that expenditure upon the Navy is the national equivalent of the ordinary insurance which no some person grudges in private affairs, and that Since a Subden Development of Naval Strength is Impossible, only Continuity of Preparation can Guarantee National and Imperial Security.
- 3 To bring home to every person in the Empire that commerce can only be guarded from any possible attack by a Navy. In Conjunction with the Air Force, sufficiently strong in all the elements which modern wattare demands.
- 4. To teach the clitzens of the Empire, young and old alike, that "tells the Navy whereon, under the good providence of God, the weakh, safety and strength of the Kingdom chiely depend." and that Twe Existence or the Ewrine, with the liberty and prosperity of its peoples, No Less Oprexission the Merchant Szavice, which, unote the Suite Skitco or the Royal, Navy, webb us into one Imperial, Whatz,
- S. To encourage and develop the Navy League See Cadet Corps not only with a view to keeping alive the sea spirit of our race, but also to enable the Bors To Recove Coop Cruzena or THE Emrine, by learning diacipline, duty and self respect in the spirit of their Motio--"For Gop. for the Kino, for the Eurage."
  - For Gob. Ior the Kind, for the Ekrine.
- 5. To assist the widows and dependents of officers and men of the Royal Navy, including the Royal Australian Navy, Koyal Marines and Mercantile Marine who were injured or who lost their lives in the War, and to educate their children.

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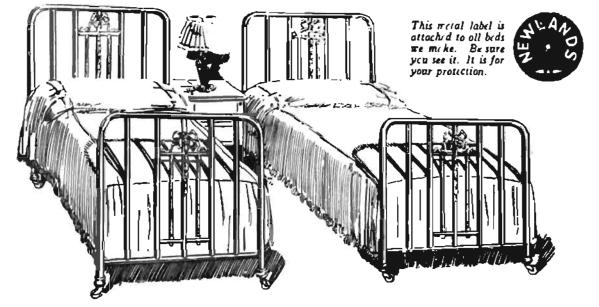
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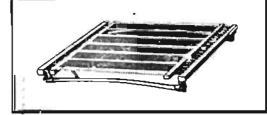
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